

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With Which Is Consolidated Grain World, Formerly The Price Current-Grain Reporter

Vol. LXIV, No. 12

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

June 25, 1930

This Community was Organized to make Profits for you



During the last two years, you have heard of Seedtown, home of the famous Warren Process.

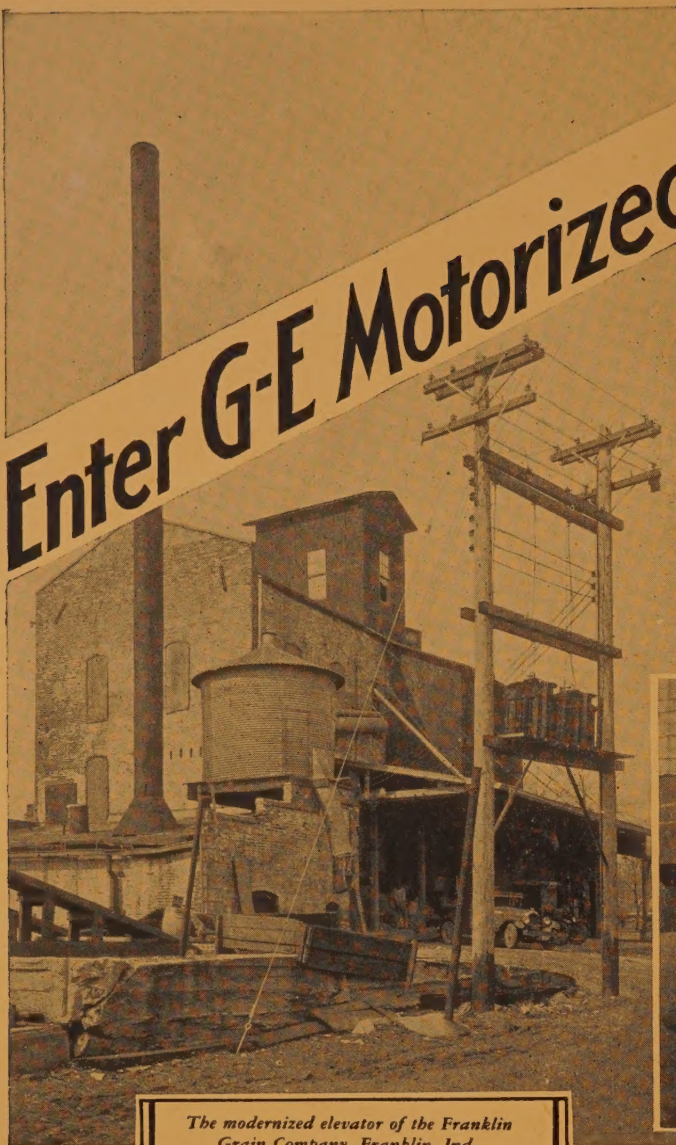
In this great plant was born the new brand of field seed—Gold Seal, 99 90/100% Pure Crop Seed containing less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent other crop.

This new trade-mark has been widely advertised in the leading farm papers. Great quantities of direct mail advertising have gone to the leading farmers of the country. Radio advertising has reached millions of farm listeners, telling them the advantages to be gained from using this high-purity seed.

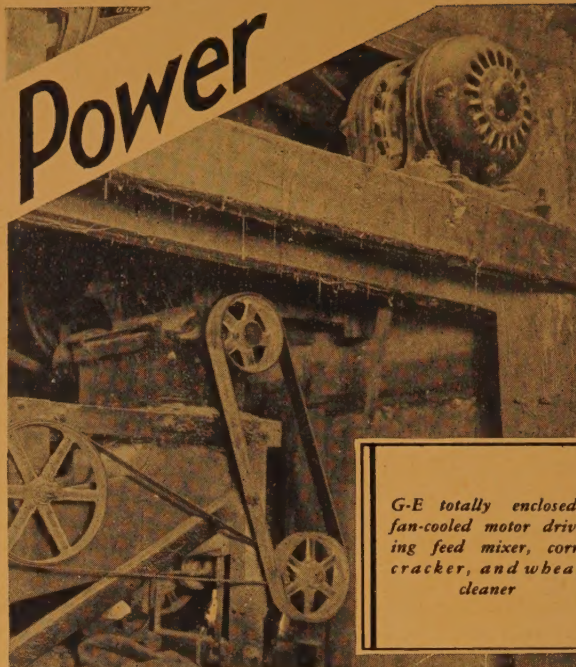
These efforts have succeeded in creating a great demand for this profit producing seed among our progressive dealers. If you would like to share in these generous profits we will gladly tell you about the profit making Warren-teed Dealer Plan. Just drop a note to Seedtown.

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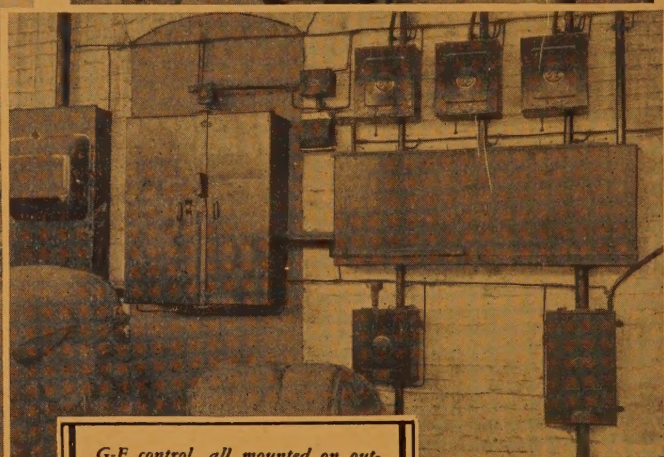
Enter G-E Motorized Power



The modernized elevator of the Franklin Grain Company, Franklin, Ind.



G-E totally enclosed, fan-cooled motor driving feed mixer, corn cracker, and wheat cleaner



G-E control, all mounted on outside wall of elevator

LAST YEAR, General Electric motorized the elevator of the Franklin Grain Company, Franklin, Indiana. Now, after ten months, Mr. W. W. Suckow, President, writes as follows:

"The cost of electric power will total \$700 for the first year. Formerly our cost of coal alone used to be \$1000 a year. The man who used to look after the boiler and engine is now available for other work. Our insurance rate is very much lower—because we installed your totally enclosed fan-cooled

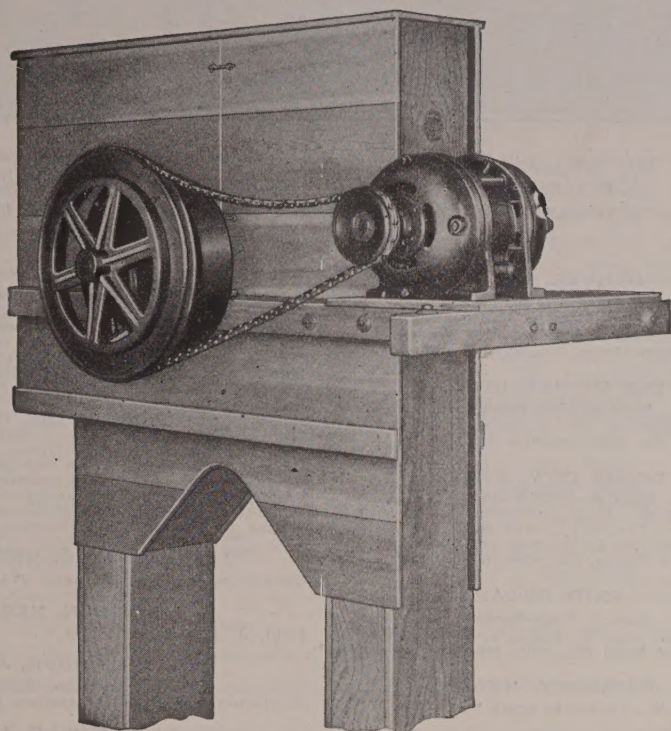
motors. We are also handling wheat much faster, and greatly appreciate the convenience of electric equipment."

General Electric builds everything electrical for the grain elevator; and its high-grade equipment, sound engineering recommendations, and attentive personal service have won the confidence of thousands of elevator owners and managers. There is a grain-elevator specialist at your service in the nearest G-E office.

Join us in the General Electric Hour, broadcast every Saturday evening on a nation-wide N.B.C. network

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give any elevator 20% more capacity. They hold more, discharge perfectly; can be placed closer on belt. Nothing to change but the cups. Large stocks carried in Minneapolis.



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Great Falls Mont.

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.*
Blotz-Hanneman Seed Co., seeds & grain.*
Great West Mill & Elev. Co., millers, grain dealers.
Hardeman-King Co., millers and grain dealers.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
Kenyon Grain & Seed Co., grain, seed, feed.
Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Panhandle Grain Corp., domestic and export grain.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., export wheat, private wire.

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Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*
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Hasenwinkle Co., corn and oats.*

BOSTON, MASS.

Benzaquin, Matthew D., grain brokers.*

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Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*

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Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*
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Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John B., grain comm. merchants.*
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Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.*
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Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co., commission merchants.*
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Feehery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arr.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Runsey & Co., grain commission.*
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Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.*
Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., grain commission.

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Early & Daniel Co., receivers and shippers.*
Scholl Grain Co., grain merchants.*

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Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain, feed, buckwheat.*

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Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*
Finley, W. H., wholesale grain broker.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

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Garman Grain Co., The, transit, kiln dried corn.*

*Members Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.
Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.*
Kellogg Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., exp. & domes. grain.*

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Des Moines Elevtr. & Gr. Co., oats and corn.*
Owens Grain Co., grain merchants.

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Isely Lbr. Co., The, C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.*
Rethorst Grain Co., L. H., cash grain, consignments.
Western Gr. & Comm. Co., wheat, coarse gr., seeds.

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Egley, C. G., hay, grain, feed salt.*

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Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.
Kimbrell Milling Co., exporters, pub. storage.
Mullin-Brackett Grain Co., brok. consignments.*
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Smith Ingraham Co., domes. expt. & consignm'ts.
Southwest Grain & Com. Co., bkg. consignments.*
Tillery Grain & Comm. Co., consignments.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, bkg.*

GALVESTON, TEXAS

Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.*
Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

GREEN BAY, WIS.

Green Bay Elevtr. Co., buyers, shippers, mixed cars.

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Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.*
South Texas Grain Co., grain and feed.

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Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Malbucher Grain Co., C. Wm., grain merchant.*
Montgomery Grain Co., F. M., receivers & shippers.
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.*

IOLA, KANS.

Cox-Lam Grain Sup. Co., kafir, corn & wh. shprs.*

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Board of Trade Members.
Christopher & Co., B. C., consignment-futures.*
Davis, Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Davis-Hunt Grain Co., consignments, futures.*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.*

KANSAS CITY (Continued)

Lawless Grain Co., consignments.
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, mlo, screenings.
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Mid-Continent Grain Co., grain merchants.
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Morrison Grain Co., grain mchts.-consignments.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Rahm Grain Co., J. E., consignments.
Rocky Mountain Grain & Com. Co., consignments.*
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
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Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Uppike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., consignments-futures.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

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Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.
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McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m'eats.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., milling wheat.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*
Van Dusen Harrington Co., corn, oats, barley.*

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Pincus, L. L., grain and feed broker.*

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Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Cowan Grain Co., grain, mill feed, seeds, hay.*
General Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain and feed mchts.
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

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Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Luoche-Gibbs Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.*
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Uppike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

(Continued on next page.)

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Luke Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rumsey, Moore & Co., consignments.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

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Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
Kay, Richards & Co., grain merchants.*
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Sam'l, receivers and shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

*Members Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.

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Grain Exchange Members.

Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*

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Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
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Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*

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Adair Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, kafir.
Baker Grain Co., A. F., barley, corn, oats, kafir.*
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Craig Grain Co., consignments, milling wheat.
Jones Grain & Elevator Co., C. E., consignments.*
Kelly Grain Co., Edw., mlg. wheat a specialty.
Ogren Grain Co., grain merchants.
Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wh., coarse gr., m/f.
Stevens-Scott Grain Co., corn, kafir, milo.*
Wallingford Grain Co., field seeds, kafir, milo.*
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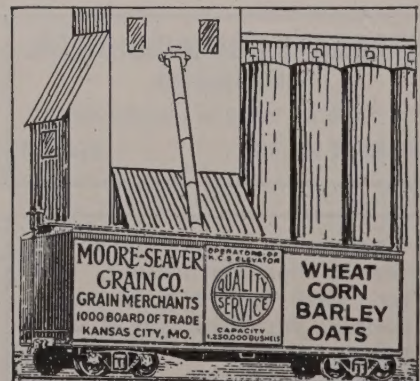
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Cleveland Grain Co.
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James E. Bennett & Co.
Hayward-Rich Grain Co.
H. E. Kinney Grain Co.
The Early & Daniel Co.
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Clark's Car Load Grain Tables

Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000 to 107,950 lbs. to bushels of 32 lbs.	
20,000 " 74,950 " " " 34 "	
20,000 " 96,950 " " " 48 "	
20,000 " 118,950 " " " 56 "	
20,000 " 118,950 " " " 60 "	

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. Linen ledger paper reinforced, bound in flexible karatel with marginal index. Weight, 6 oz.

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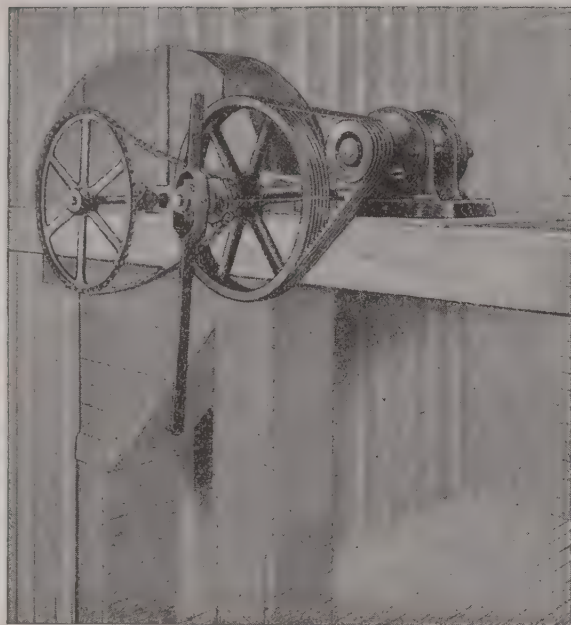
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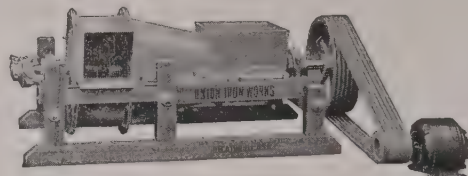
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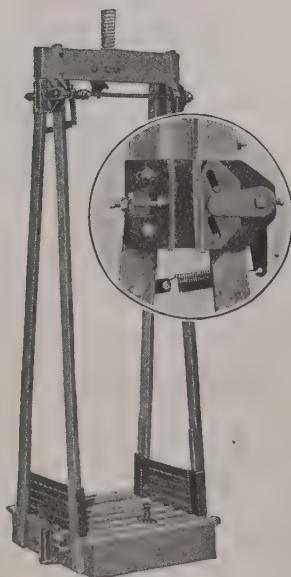
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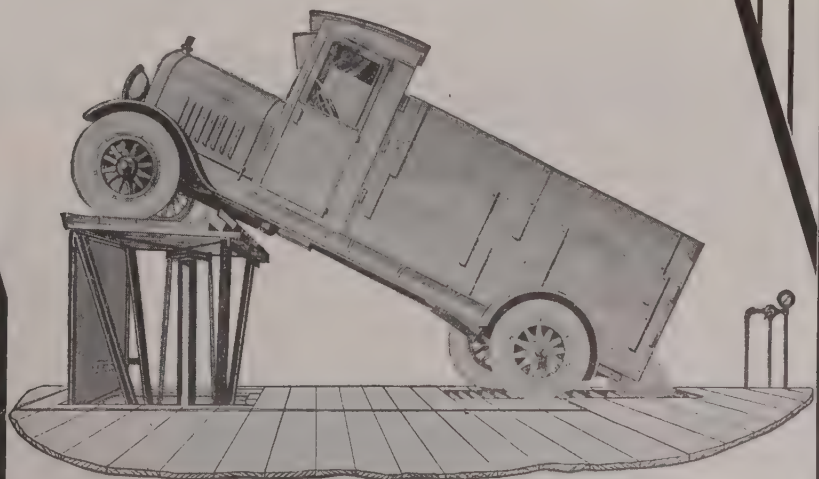
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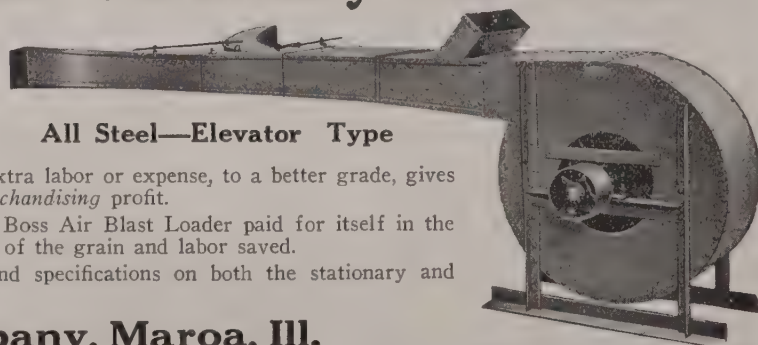
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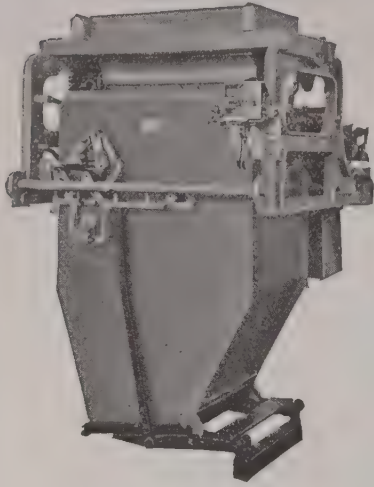
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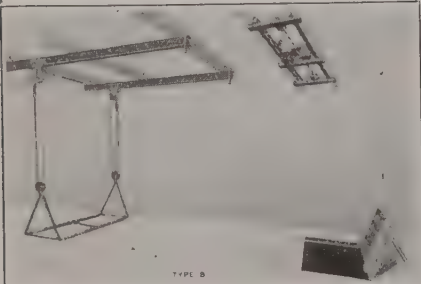
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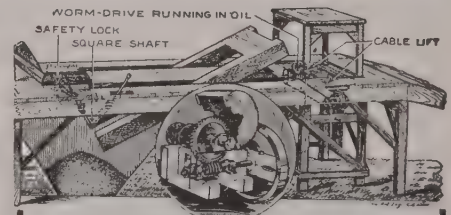
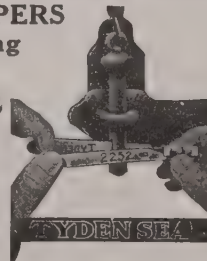
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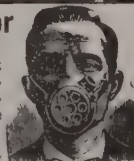
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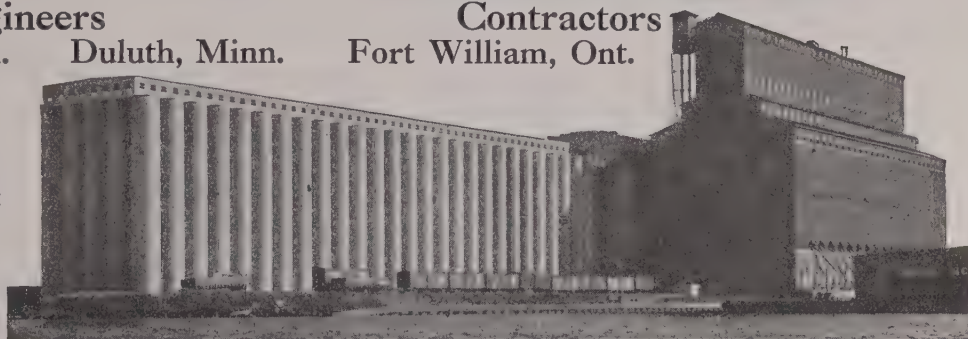
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Elevator "S"
Superior, Wis.



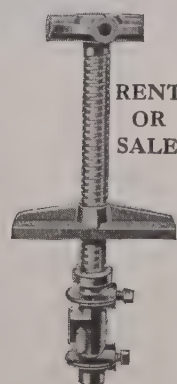
New Hydraulic Form Lifting Jacks

Also Sell and Rent
Folwell-Sinks Screw Jack
Set Collar Screw Jacks
Nelson Jacks

Manufacturers of Jack Equipment
for 20 years.

Nelson Machine Company

WAUKEGAN, ILL.



RENT
OR
SALE

FORM JACKS

for

Grain Elevator and
Grain Storage
Construction.

Accurately Machined.
Quick and Easy Operating
Positive Clutch.

Write for prices to

THE WESTERN IRON
& FOUNDRY CO.

Wichita, Kansas

Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm. On each double page are the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9 1/2 x 12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with karetol back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$3.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard
equipment in better
grain elevators for
over forty years.

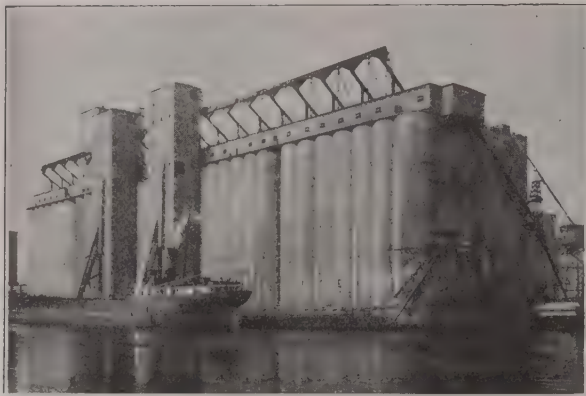
There's a Reason

The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

3132 Snelling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



International Milling Co.

Buffalo, New York

Capacity 3,500,000 Bushels

Designed and built by us in
three periods of construction

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

FEGLS CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors
Fort William, Ont. Minneapolis, Minn.



N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd. 2,500,000 Bu. Elevator Fort William, Ont.

DESIGNED for the years
ahead—an advance we pro-
pose to maintain.

ROSS B. WILSON
Consulting Engineer
332 S. La Salle St. - Chicago, Ill.
Telephone Webster 7126

Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
30 Years' Successful Experience
Builders and designers of Feed Mills and
Mixing Plants, Grain Elevators, Ware-
houses, etc. Machinery Jobbers.

ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE
Designers and Builders of
GOOD ELEVATORS
Let us furnish your machinery
28 JOHNSON BLDG., AMARILLO, TEX.

**The Star Engineering
Company**
Specialists in
Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevator stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durabil-
ity and Economy of Operation.
Estimates and information promptly furnished

★ Wichita, Kansas ★

Western Engineering Co.
713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses
Designed, Built, Repaired
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.
Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

CRAMER Elevators

are preferred elevators be-
cause each is designed and
built to fit the individual needs
of the owners.

**W. H. CRAMER
CONSTRUCTION CO.**
North Platte, Nebr.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a

Grain Dealers Journal
Want Ad.

There is no better time to ad-
vertise than the present. Bet-
ter start before your com-
petitor. Write the JOURNAL
today.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain Elevator
Designed and Built for
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.



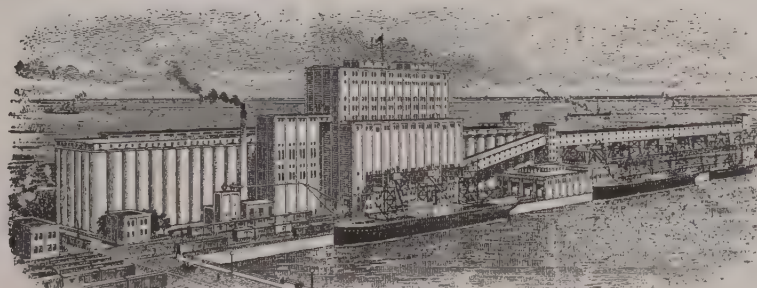
GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels

Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

HICKOK ELEVATORS

Construction Co.
MINNEAPOLIS

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

Chalmers & Borton

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills
Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

Farm Board Creations, in Helpless Supplication, Seek Charters to Do Business on the Grain Exchanges.

LAST NOVEMBER: "We propose that in the place of a system whereby the grain of the American farmer is purchased at a price set by someone else, frequently without regard to its value, the farmer shall market his own grain for what it is worth with all unnecessary costs of distribution eliminated, and at a price only determined by natural conditions."—Federal Farm Board November 20, 1929.

After months spent in abusing existing marketing agencies and inveigling farmers to join what was to be a new birth of freedom in the disposal of their grain, the Federal Farm Board is now compelled to persuade its subsidiaries to signify, in no uncertain terms, their white flag wish, hope and meek desire to use and become cohabitating parts of the established Grain Exchanges.

The Federal Farm Board must have known that the system of rules and fees and manner of business methods in effect on the modern Grain Exchange could not be improved by placing the stamp of governmental bureaucracy thereon.

The Federal Farm Board speakers, while delivering official tirades against our present marketing system—admittedly the best in the world—were anything but fair in their deductions. Certain it is that when they back down as they, by the very nature of things, will have to do, they should not, in fairness to the taxpayers, draw one penny for the damage they have inflicted.

The Federal Farm Board should confess in plain, understandable language that what they are handing to these co-operatives (like the West Central Farmers Grain Corporation and the Equity Union) is no better than has been enjoyed by the farmers of the United States, through highly competitive private initiative for the last fifty

years. These benefits were always available and working to the interest of the grain grower without the outlay of one penny for stock or obligation of any kind.

The Federal Farm Board should reimburse every individual farmer and every co-operative that has joined a Farm Board co-operative to the destruction of their former independence. In justice to all concerned, this should be done for the reason that promises held out cannot under the nature of things be fulfilled.

The Federal Farm Board should acknowledge that, finding the super efficiency of the modern Grain Exchange unexcelled, they were afraid to travel alone and without guidance.

If the Federal Farm Board is the proud governmental agency conceived in the minds of our best statesmanship, they should not, after their accusations against established organizations of marketing, steal the methods so defiled.

The Federal Farm Board and its offspring should not adopt the developed and model Grain Exchange child which it slandered and branded. Long ago they should have ceased their high handed, bold, arrogant front, the meanwhile romantically acting the part of the gallant courtesan to their farmer clientage, who are paying and will continue to pay for the treats, as well as being the sufferers of the debauchery.

A. J. MEREDITH,

Manager Edholm Farmers Grain Co.
EDHOLM, NEBR.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL KANSAS—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL IOWA elvtr. for sale. In heart of corn belt; 55,000 bu. capacity; A-1 condition; only elvtr. in town; all gravel roads. Write 64J8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

IOWA—40,000 bus. elevator, 450 ton coal shed, seed house for sale; good location; price reasonable; no trade considered. Address 64M6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NO. ILL.—Elevator, coal, lumber business in small country station for sale. Large shipping station in the corn belt. Also fence, tile and seed. No trades; cash. Address 64M16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

DOCTOR ADVISES "quit" so offer thriving, well-equipped elevator and feed business in small town for sale; good country; no competition; south central Ill. Write 64M19 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

SO. MICH.—Elevator business for sale; dealing principally in grain, feeds, seeds, wool. Good dairy and poultry section. Excellent opportunity to get into business with small investment. Write 64L8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HINTON, OKLA.—A modern 25,000 bus. elvtr. for sale or trade on West Texas or Oklahoma land or Oklahoma City property. Property includes a 7-car warehouse, Jay Bee hammer mill with 40-h.p. motor, a fire-proof store building, and a filling station. Plenty of business. Address Zobisch Grain Co., Hinton, Okla.

THIS AD WILL APPEAR BUT ONCE

Have a 25,000 bu. elevator at Fairmont, Minn., for sale. (No trades.) Ten ton Fairbanks dump scale installed; large hopper scale; reshingled and painted four years ago; 7½ h.p. motor; Hall distributor; car dump; both pits clear; loads good. If not sold expect to open August 1st, 1930. Address George S. Livermore, Fairmont, Minn.

WIS.—15,000 bus. elevator for sale; attrition mill; half-ton feed mixer; corn cracker; diesel power; new concrete engine room; whse. for feed attached; 45 miles from St. Paul; on U. S. highway No. 10 and C. & N. W. R. R. with spur. No competition; ill-health reason for selling; low price; feed, grain, flour, etc., in stock at cost. Good dairy and poultry section; mix lots of poultry mash, dairy feeds, etc. Good buy. Write Woodville Elevator Company, Woodville, Wis.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an and in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL ILL.—Good elvtr. for sale in town handling 550,000 bus. grain annually. Write 64G11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING. AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

OHIO—15,000 bus. grain elevator for sale; plenty of warehouse room; all electric equipment; good territory to draw from. The Farmers State Bank, Eldorado, O.

OKLAHOMA elevator and feed mill for sale. Private grounds on Frisco. Excellent farming and business community. Priced low. Terms if desired. N. F. Wright, Miami, Okla.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA, elevator, feed and coal business for sale. 50,000-bus. capacity; truck scale and dump. In good territory. Write 64C17 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TWO ELEVATORS for sale in small town 60 miles south of Chicago in good grain territory. No competition; also coal and sideline business. Address 64J14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY

Bulk concrete storage for sale—175,000 bushels, cribbed 50,000, sacked 75,000, total 300,000. Track scale, two switch tracks, ample ground. Located in town of ten to fifteen thousand in winter wheat territory in southwest. Price \$18,000, one-half cash, balance easy terms. Address 64K16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

FEED MILL for sale; best loc. in cattle and hog community. No competition; doing good bus. Reason, poor health. Box 96, Ryan, Ia.

MILLS FOR SALE

MARYLAND—Mill for sale cheap; doing large chopping and cash feed business; dwelling house with 23 acres; bargain. Address Elmer King, Rt. 2, Union Mills, Md.

ALABAMA CORN MILL BARGAIN

I have the finest and best located custom corn mill in Alabama, been running it for 16 years, income over \$4,000 per year. I wish to retire and will sell it for best offer received. V. H. Tubbs, Jasper, Ala.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick references to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 15c, 3 for 40c.

Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in pressboard with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CE, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO feed business for sale. A well-established trade on a standard, popular brand of feeds; feed, seed, lime and fertilizer. Building and equipment all ready to go. C. L. Oviatt, Macedonia, Ohio.

MALONE, N. Y.—Retail and wholesale flour and feed business for sale. Fine dairy section. Located on line of railroad, full equipment, grinder, mixer, corn cracker, etc. Washburn Milling Co., Malone, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED by experienced grain man, nine years as grain buyer. Can take entire charge. Write 64M18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED grain buyer desires position with responsible grain company or individual. Competent to handle sidelines. References. Wm. Alexander, Spencer, S. D.

POSITION WANTED by experienced grain buyer, anywhere. 20 years' experience; can take entire charge. Address 64J16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of farmers or line elevator; six years experience as second man; references furnished; can go anywhere at once. Write 64M7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PRACTICAL and competent grain man desires position as manager of country station. 20 years' experience in Illinois. Best of references and bond. Address 64M24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED by experienced grain buyer; 15 yrs.' experience at one station; a buyer who knows grain when he sees it. Prefer Nebr., Kans. or Ia. Best of references. Write 64M2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANT TO CONNECT with reliable grain firm. Am experienced manager of country elevators; capable bookkeeper and have had several years as track buyer and broker. Refs. furnished. Mail replies to L. Box 560, Gary, Ind.

COMPETENT MAN with yrs. of practical exper. wants position managing farmers elvtr. Mont. preferred. Understand all sidelines that fit in with country warehousing; familiar with Federal warehouse; accountant and bookkeeper. Address P. O. Box 202, Genesee, Ida.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

MOTORS FOR SALE

ONE 20-H.P., 1800 R.P.M. 220 volt A.C. Fairbanks Morse motor and starter complete for sale; only slightly used; priced right. Write Jones Bros., Stone Bluff, Ind.

30-H.P. WATSON Motor for sale; 220-V., 3-Phase, 60-Cy., 1160 rev. ball bearing; compensator. Fine condition. Used little. Make best offer. B. A. Suttles, Blanchester, Ohio.

3-PHASE, 60-CYCLE MOTOR BARGAINS
60-h.p., 1800 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
50-h.p., 1200 or 900 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
40-h.p., 1800 or 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
30-h.p., 1800 or 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
25-h.p., 1800 or 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.

Many others. All speeds and sizes. V. M. Nussbaum & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana

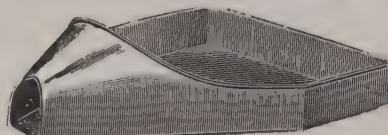
ENGINES FOR SALE

A FAIRBANKS-MORSE type Z, 20-h.p. engine for sale. In excellent condition. Nathan Grain Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Fairbanks Morse 10-h.p. kerosene engine; run about 3 months; sell on terms. Write John Inghram, Walsh, Colo.

ONE 10-H.P. Fairbanks Morse Engine for sale. In good condition. Oil or gas. Installing motor reason for sale. Also 5 bu. Sonander automatic scale. Priced right. Write Bader & Company, Vermont, Ill.

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS WANTED

20-H.P., 3 phase, 220 volt, 60 cycle motor wanted. Write Garman Grain Company, Delphos, Ohio.

SCALES FOR SALE

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC Soft Feed Scale for sale. Capacity three to six 100-lb. bags per minute. In excellent condition. Delaware Mills, Inc., Deposit, N. Y.

FIVE-BUSHEL automatic Fairbanks scale for sale, in perfect condition. Can be seen at Brookings in operation at this time. Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, Brookings, S. D.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

12-TON HEAVY DUTY Fairbanks truck scale for sale; steel beam and steel coping; 22-ft. platform; type "S." New about a year and a half ago. Cheap for quick sale. Write J. A. Kadel, Rock Falls, Ill.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED TO BUY one or more Bird shipping scales, cheap. Write 64L13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ONE OR TWO 6-ton capacity or more scales wanted; pit or pitless wagon scales; for cash. Wm. Appledoorn, Zenith, N. D.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC Scale wanted, 6 bu. hopper, or larger. State if hand or self-comp. type, how long used, if now set up and can be seen working or why not in use, and lowest price. Rudloff Grain Co., Steen, Minn.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Cars Shipped—A few copies of the Price Current Grain Reporter form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. A good buy at \$2, as is.

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size $15\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus. Price, Kind, Seller, Amount." in the order named. Priced at only \$2, as is.

Grain Scale Books at a Bargain While They Last—We have a small stock of grain receiving scale record books, Form 223, formerly put out by The Price Current-Grain Reporter, which we will sell at a greatly-reduced price. Formed of heavy ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches, 240 pages, with a 28-page index. All in good condition excepting the binding. Price as is \$2.50.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

with which is consolidated Grain World, formerly Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

.....

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Ball Bearing Hangers. Pillow Blocks and Pulleys. Reasonable. Transmission Machinery Company, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—1 Prater No. 5 hammermill grinder with blower; slightly used A1 condition; priced to sell. Ingman Grain, Vermillion, Kans.

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NO. 35 CLIPPER CLEANER for sale; made by the A. T. Ferrell Co., in perfect running order with 12 screens; will sell for \$200. A real bargain. The William Addams Company, Cynthiana, Ky.

REAL BARGAINS

Hess pneumatic drier for sale. Used one season; 7,500 bushel capacity. Also Frost 80-h.p. boiler. All in good condition. Now is the time to install for fall operation. Roy E. Taylor, Hudson, Ill.

BATCH MIXERS

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mill; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Do Not Take Chances

on verbal contracts for future delivery of grain you are now buying. Mr. Farmer is liable to forget sale if the market should advance or his crop be a failure. Our Duplicating Grain Contracts save you time, worry and money.

They certify the Farmer "has sold Bushels of at cents per bushel, to grade No., to be delivered at on or before". They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted."

Put up in books of 100 sets. Originals of bond paper are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out, while the manila duplicate remains in the book. Both sheets bear a printed form on back for entering grain delivered on contract. Check bound with 3 sheets of carbon. Weight 1½ lbs. Order 10 DC. Price \$1.15 at Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

STANDARD SEED and grain cleaner in good condition for sale; complete at less than half price. Write B. B. Anderson, Estherville, Ia.

SECOND-HAND 24" Roberts hammer mills, complete with collector and piping, for sale cheap. Western Engineering Co., 713 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo.

ALL MACHINERY USED in a 500-bbl. mill located at Montevideo, Minn., for sale; this machinery is in fair to good condition, much of it used but very little. If interested write for full list. Address D. F. Chandler, Montevideo, Minn.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

REAL BARGAINS

Belt driven attrition mills \$75.00, \$125.00, \$175.00; motor drive 22" with 15 and 20-h.p. motors attached, \$750.00; Gruendler 30-h.p. direct connected hammer mill; also many other good used machines. Address The Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

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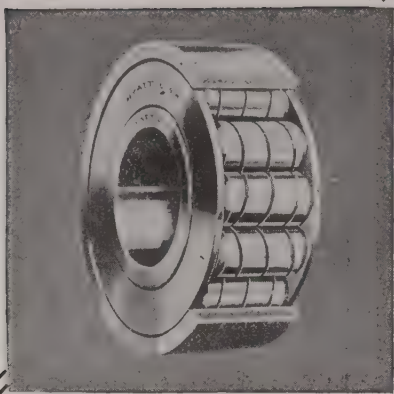
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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaving grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JUNE 25, 1930

DEFEAT of the Strong bill to safeguard the proceeds of drafts by a vote of 7 to 6 in the House Com'te on Banking and Currency precludes the passage of the bill at this session of the Congress; but the narrow margin should spur grainmen and millers to renewed activity.

A CONTRACT for the shipment of grain to a buyer is not filled when shipment has been made, as if the grain fails to grade the seller is under duty to ship another car or make settlement. So elementary is this that resort to arbitration should be unnecessary unless the parties can not agree upon the amount of the damages to be paid.

CURIOSLY the German import duty on wheat which has been raised to 97 cents a bushel is just about equal to the price, 97 cents, of cash wheat at Chicago. This means that if Mr. Legge will give away his wheat and pay the freight besides he will be able to reward his deluded pool followers and taxpayers with big deficits instead of the promised dividends.

FIRE can do damage even in a concrete elevator as the operator of the elevator at Ypsilanti, Mich., recently discovered. Instead of letting down a lantern into a bin to test for foul air the men soaked a rag in kerosene and passed the burning cloth down on a wire with the result that a piece of the rag got thru the spout into the cleaner where the fan made a blaze costing \$200. Throwing burning brands about in a grain elevator is poor judgment and over-confidence in the fire-proof qualities of concrete.

THE PURCHASE of 20,000,000 bus. of North American wheat the past week by Europe marks a victory for the foreigners who, since the Farm Board got into the wheat saddle, have refused to follow advances in price with buying orders. This tremendous week's business was done at the lowest prices on the crop, so far, and signifies that buyers dominate the market for cereals as well as coffee, cocoa, rubber, silk, sugar, silver and copper, all of which are making new low records.

THE FARM BOARD Chairman told the conference of shippers and railroad men at Salina, Kan., June 18, that the Board did not intend to sell any of the taxpayers' wheat at present low prices; but he had said June 7 "The Board will not suffer loss since it may hold all grain received until the price advances." Does the Chairman know how low wheat is going before it advances? And will the advance extend far enough to let out the taxpayers whose money is invested in wheat without their consent?

LISTEN to this from Mr. Legge of the Farm Board before the Kansas City bankers last week: "We will not eliminate present methods of the grain trade. We have nothing better to offer. It would be foolish to tear down a functioning system without having something better to offer." And he is chairman of the band of traducers who for nearly a year have been running up and down the land at the taxpayers expense maligning and misrepresenting the grain trade. Has the "emergency passed"? Are the politicians weary of their experiment?

CO-OPERATIVE Ass'ns of live stock producers, some of which were well organized before the Marketing Act was enacted, have refused to join the Farm Board's live stock pool, apparently because they are reluctant to surrender control of their business to a lot of visionaries. Holding wheat off the market to fix the price upwards may deceive the ignorant into joining grain pools but the stock raisers know that if cattle are not marketed when ripe they will eat their heads off. The stockraisers are more intelligent than the plowmen. They are merchants in a way, some of them buying both the "feeders" and the feed, and are wisely waiting to see what the Farm Board accomplishes before joining in.

CLUTTERING up grade certificates with notations not authorized in the official standards is a bad practice permitted for a time last year by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, but definitely abandoned by the promulgation June 16, 1930, of a regulation by the Sec'y of Agriculture that no inspector shall indicate that any grain is no "new crop" or "old crop." If any indorsements are permissible indelible ink entries on the back or face of the certificate showing the exact percentages of the various factors that went to determine the grade of the sample would make the certificate of greater value. In fact, a buyer who knew all the factors in the sample would ignore the designation by the inspectors as No. 2 or No. 4, etc., if he was buying for consumption instead of delivery on a contract.

CONFLICTING REPORTS are coming from the southwest as to the per acre yield of winter wheat and the figures thus far made available are too few in number for use as a safe basis for estimating either state or National production. Regardless however, of whether the total is 550,000,000 bus., as some are figuring, or only 532,000,000 as the government estimates, more bushels than ever before are being harvested with combines and will be promptly sold and sent to the terminals for drying.

FARM BOARD LOANS are said to exceed \$130,000,000; the amount of its collections will long remain in doubt, because in many cases the loans are said to exceed the value of the property covered. Interested taxpayers will sharply catechise candidates for Congress on its expensive experiments in socialism. Some food making concerns are said to be turning their plants over to "co-operative" subsidiaries and obtaining loans in excess of their real value and why not? All citizens and especially all taxpayers are entitled to like consideration at the hands of the Government.

THE SUSPENSION of the Rural Grain Co., by the Chicago Board of Trade because of its "inability to meet the demands of its creditors," would seem to indicate "irregularities and discrepancies" that should have been guarded against long ago. Its shipping stockholders were in far better hands when consigning to an independent receiver of integrity and responsibility. If wise judgment prevails they will kiss good bye to their investment and consign only to dependable receivers of experience. A man may be an excellent agitator and still know nothing of the grain commission business.

NON-MEMBERS may contract for the purchase or sale of commodities subject to the rules of an Ass'n, of which they are neither of them members, with the assurance that the courts will enforce the rules of the Ass'n against the party who welches on the contract. This decision by the U. S. Circuit Court in Stewart v. Garner greatly improves the position of ass'ns and their members and approves the rules of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers Ass'n for the settlement of defaulted contracts. A trade must be bought in "for the account" thru a member broker; and the injured party can go into the open market only if no Ass'n broker will trade for him.

OKLAHOMA reports are to the effect that new wheat is being offered to local elevators in unmerchantable condition. In fact, it is so wet that many dealers are refusing to accept it at any price because they have no facilities for putting it into condition for shipment. Fortunately, recent rains have made the roads impassable in many sections and reduced the wheat offerings to a minimum. The rains are also delaying the cutting of grain and many farmers, recognizing the disadvantage of attempting to market damp wheat, have rescued their old harvester with the binders and are stacking their grain for later threshing, all of which is good news to many suffering buyers.

Hard to Prove

In an address at the recent meeting of the Millers' Nat'l Federation, George S. Milnor, vice-president and general manager of the Grain Stabilization Corporation is quoted as saying: "the millers agreement is going good. We believe we have been instrumental in enabling the mills to sell hundreds of thousands of barrels of flour, for export, that might not otherwise have been sold.

There is of course no way of telling how many barrels of flour might have been exported if there had been no millers' agreement any more than there is a way of telling how much American wheat would have been purchased by Europe if her buyers had not felt that our Farm Board and the Canadian Pools were not trying to hold them up.

It is easy enough to claim credit for almost anything, and get by with it, when proof either for or against the claim is lacking. Department of Commerce figures show 4,143,112 barrels of flour to have been exported during the first 4 months of this year, against 4,889,454 during the same time in 1929, a shrinkage of 746,342 barrels.

Farm Prosperity

The Market Data Handbook, compiled by the Department of Commerce, affords an interesting study on the question of farm prosperity. In this volume are to be found figures, showing by counties, the estimated average annual income from farm sales for the period 1922-25.

These figures are much in the nature of ancient history now, but some rather definite conclusions may, however, be drawn from them, for while agricultural conditions are now conceded to be much better than during the period covered by the estimates, the same wide range in income would unquestionably be found if similar statistics were compiled now.

It is shown, for example, that in six counties in California the farm income averaged less than \$500 per year. In Arkansas there were 3 in the same class and 17, under the thousand dollar mark.

In Florida there were 24 in the less than \$500 class and in only 27 of the 67 counties did the income exceed \$1000. Georgia with 160 counties had 41 in the \$500 class and 94 in the less than \$1000 group.

Farmers in the north and in the corn belt, fared better but Indiana and Illinois each had 3 counties and Kansas 5 in the thousand dollar class, Michigan, 14 in the \$500 group, Missouri two and Minnesota 4.

Iowa seems to have been particularly favored, despite the howls that have gone up from the throats of some of her politicians and farm leaders, for the lowest average reported from that state was \$2610, the next one \$3110, and 5 of the counties showed an average income of more than \$10,000.

The states for which figures are quoted were chosen at random, but they are typical of all of the others. The figures clearly

show that there is something wrong with agriculture, in some sections and as now practiced. No legislation, no matter how paternalistic nor how Utopian, can, however, reach these five hundred dollar per year counties and make her farmers prosperous. They must change their methods, change their crops, or quit.

Another Nut for the Farm Board to Crack

When this country gets down to a domestic consumption basis on all of its agricultural products our people are going to be called upon to eat much more rice than they now do, or production must be cut in half. More than half of our rice is regularly exported and we only eat about 6¼ pounds per capita.

Our total acreage averages around one million, but as rice is grown in commercial quantities in only 4 states, reducing the acreage by 50 per cent would mean some problem for them. In Louisiana it would call for some kind of a substitute upon about 250,000 acres.

Growing other food or feed grains might be all right locally, but such substitution would not help this country's agricultural situation as a whole, and that, of course, is what the Farm Board is supposed to do. Working out an agricultural production and consumption balance is impossible, but attempting it will give lucrative employment to a lot of men whose votes and influence at election time are oftentimes badly needed.

Not Hurt Yet

Some of the men in the grain, as well as some in the seed, feed, wool and cotton business, still say they see no economic danger, to them, in the Agricultural Marketing Act. They say "We haven't been hurt yet and not enough of our producers are joining the pools to do us any damage."

As every one knows, who has given the Act any study, its effect upon the independent dealers and its measure of ultimate success, depend upon the percentage of producers that refuse to sign away their independence of action. The history of this country's pools is largely a story of wreck and ruin. Those that have had any protracted success, have been built around some one man, and when he, for any reason, lost his despotic position, disintegration soon followed.

The government bought and still owns a lot of wheat. It is now being proposed that it purchase 1,000,000 bales of cotton. There is a surplus of tobacco and the government may buy some of that.

Where and when the end may come along this line, no one dare predict, but every encroachment hurts private industry and what hurts industry hurts the individuals in it as well as the producers. Furthermore, every incursion into business gives our socialistically minded bureaucrats new courage and adds to the strategy of their position.

Rats!

An Oklahoma elevator tipped precariously toward the railroad track, when persistent honeycombing of the foundation and soil below the sill, by rats left it without sufficient support on that side. The owners procured some telephone poles and jacks, emptied the bins, leaned the poles under the eaves and used the jacks to push the structure upright again. Then they did what should have been done in the first place. They rebuilt the foundation with concrete.

It is a pretty big task for rats to undermine a concrete foundation. Not many of them are husky enough to try it. But, even so, war on rats should not end with erection of a bulwark of safety like a concrete foundation.

Rats eat a lot of grain and what they leave in its place can only be classed as foreign matter. They chew holes in bags, even the best kind of bags, and bags are too costly for rat food.

Rats will come. But whether or not they go is dependent upon the persistent efforts of the operator of the elevator. Use of traps, rat poison and fumigants will do it. But the practice must be continued if the place is to be kept free of the pest. What do you do to protect your property from rats?

Codes of Ethics

Quite a number of industries have submitted codes of ethics to the Federal Trade Commission, and after public hearings and some changes, several of these codes have been approved. The rules for the different trades are generally quite similar, and they define what are termed "unfair" practices.

There are some unfair practices, however, about which nothing is ever said, and they are frequently just as demoralizing as any that the rules specifically condemn. One of these is where the manufacturer or producer loads up a dealer with his merchandise and then goes into the dealer's territory and sells directly to the consumer and many times at prices that the dealer cannot meet. One occasionally hears of the formation of a subsidiary company for the purpose of handling these direct sales, but that does not make the whole transaction any the less reprehensible.

Another one of these is where the manufacturer or producer sells to the local dealers and then sells at perhaps lower prices to the pools; the latter distributing to their members without profit; the result being that the dealers must either sell without profit or not sell at all.

Naturally the remedy for both of these troubles lies with the local dealers. They may be caught once in such traps, but they do not need to "bite" or buy, the second time. There are usually plenty of manufacturers or producers who will give a live progressive dealer exclusive sales rights in his territory, or who will at least do nothing to deprive him of equal opportunity for profit. If such cannot be found, the wise dealer will simply refuse to handle the product at all.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Recovery Against Broker?

Grain Dealers Journal: On a suit for breach of contract "A" got judgment against "B" a terminal market broker, for \$1,000. If "B" continues in his refusal to pay, can "A" force him to quit doing business under his company name? How can the amount be collected?—Turpin Grain Co., Turpin, Okla.

Ans.: The judgment will go against the party named in the suit; and if that was a corporation the individual stockholders or managers can not be held. Some property of the named defendant must be found upon which to levy the attachment.

Liability for Feed Injuring Stock?

Grain Dealers Journal: A feeder at a country point to whom we shipped a car of ear corn claims that after he fed some of the corn to his mules the animals died and wants us to pay damages. The corn was officially graded as 5 per cent total damage, and complaint was not made until 40 days after the corn was unloaded. Are we liable?—J. M. Wallace & Co.

Ans.: Seller of this corn was not informed by the buyer what use he intended to make of it. It may have been good hog feed. A feeder of grain in its natural condition with visible damage assumes his own risk. If the corn went out of condition during the 40 days that was at the risk of the buyer who had control of its storage. Unless there was foreign material such as nails or some poison added prior to sale the seller is not liable.

Feed Formulas?

Grain Dealers Journal: Where may we obtain formulas for feeds?—Farmers Elevator Co., Forest City, Mo.

Ans.: Instead of attempting to adhere to a formula calling for certain ingredients that may have been most economical under different conditions elsewhere in former years it is advisable to study the requirements of the stock to be fed and then to adapt the ration having due regard to the availability and of local roughages and shipped-in concentrates and their relative costs.

In "Feeds and Feeding," a book of 770 pages, by Henry and Morrison, will be found, besides many formulas, the considerations controlling the choice of ingredients from the standpoint of the protein, fat, carbohydrates and fiber permissible for the class of stock to be fed; and analyses of every raw material from which the combination can be calculated. This tabulated data will explain why certain materials go into a feed and why certain ingredients may be substituted for others and yet obtain the same results in feeding.

Railroad Elevators Designed to Relieve Box Cars

Grain Dealers Journal: Can you tell us Why the Kansas City railroads refused to make new leases for their elevators (formerly operated by the Hall-Baker Grain Co.) to the Grain Stabilization Corporation? Did the railroads have a natural prejudice against turning their property over to this quasi-governmental organization for operation? Were they scared by the ghost of William G. McAdoo or What was the matter?—T. E. Ellis.

Ans.: Reports reaching us are to the effect that the railroads built their elevators primarily for the purpose of relieving their box cars of grain so that they could turn the box cars back to the country for reloading. Experienced grain shippers will readily appreciate that if these elevators were used simply as storage houses by the Grain Stabilization Corporation they would soon be

so congested that they could not unload the daily receipts of grain which the railroads hauled into Kansas City so cars would be used for storing instead of transporting grains.

Liability of Public Servant for Injuries Due to Errors by Its Employees

Editor of Grain Dealers Journal: Referring to editorial comments on page 738 of the Journal for June 11th, reference to bill passed by Lower House of Congress authorizing government re-imbursement for loss caused by erroneous grading by Federal Supervisors, we should have more details concerning this case.

First, did the contract between buyer and seller specify that the Official Kansas City Inspection should govern in this transaction or, that the destination inspection should govern, and was the second inspection by second Federal Supervisor determined at Kansas City or outside Kansas City in another state?

Second, does the judgment and determination of the second Federal Supervisor have any more weight or superiority over that of the first Federal Supervisor, and does the second determination of grade at destination take precedence over the first inspection at origin in violation of the specified terms of the contract?

Third, If it is proper and right for the government, as you have indicated, to make due and proper amends "for all errors of its servants" in such official capacity, then Why should not the same application and similar process be equally applicable for errors made by the official servants of the State, or of Boards of Trade in all other inspections of like nature?

Fourth, if it is legally right and proper for the government to make just amends for errors committed by its qualified paid servants, intrusted with important special duties, then Why should not the railroad companies be liable for errors of trusted tariff clerks who quote wrong tariff rates occasionally?—E. M. Flickinger, Oklahoma, City, Okla.

Ans.: The license granted a person to inspect grain is permission to practice inspection. The government may make an examination into the ability of the applicant to grade grain but it does not guarantee his performance any more than the state does when it grants a person a license to practice medicine.

If a grain inspector erroneously certificated a car of No. 3 wheat as being No. 2 rye or corn he would be liable **individually** in damages just as is a physician guilty of malpractice or the surgeon who leaves a sponge or forceps in the abdomen of the victim.

If the national, state or municipal governments or the boards of trade or grain exchanges guaranteed the grades assigned by their licensed inspectors they would have to increase the fees charged for inspection or divorce themselves from inspection control. It is a habit governments have of taking money and guaranteeing the citizen nothing in return. An inventor pays a fee to the patent office but after a pretended search the Patent Office gives him a "Patent" but does not guarantee that some similar and earlier invention does not invalidate his patent. The courts must pass on its validity.

The Federal Supervisors are given power to change or confirm the grades given by licensed inspectors hence injury caused by their work should be paid for by the Government as provided in Private Calendar No. 390 HR 1944 introduced by Congressman David Hopkins of the 4th District of Missouri. It provides as follows:

A Bill for the relief of Bruce Brothers Grain Company. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$279.90 to the Bruce Brothers Grain Company to cover loss sustained by said company on a car of wheat, car numbered 96110, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, shipped from Saint Joseph, Missouri, July 15, 1921, to Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Consumers to Fix Food Prices

The folly of the small minority of farmers attempting to mark up the prices of food-stuffs by law when the majority of the citizens holding the balance of voting power are the buyers was apparent long before the Agricultural Marketing Act was passed.

Altho antagonism by the consumers has not yet been developed to that point in the United States the consumers in Great Britain, acting thru the labor government, now in power, has pressed to third and final reading in Parliament a bill which, if enacted, will force business firms when so requested by a specially created consumers' council, to disclose all information with regard to costs of production, distribution and supply of food, fuel, clothing or any other article in common use.

The consumers' council would then designate a "fair selling price," which, if not adhered to, would make the merchant liable to a fine, imprisonment, or both.

Each sale in excess of the specified rate will draw a fine of \$25 for first offense. Subsequent convictions will entail fines for each sale not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment up to three months, or both.

Producers, wholesalers, middlemen and retailers all will be brought within scope of the act.

Would Repeal Farm Board Act

Representative E. C. Ellis of Kansas City, Mo., on June 14 introduced a bill to repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act, as a challenge, he declared "to the whole scheme of farm relief as uneconomic and unwise." No action is expected at this session, but when Congress reassembles in December Mr. Ellis will demand hearings before the House agricultural committee. Mr. Ellis says:

"I indulge in an attitude of tolerance of this legislation no longer. Despite the fact that men of the very highest ability, of approved business acumen and training, of undoubted patriotism and devotion to the public weal have been charged with its administration, this law, the agricultural marketing act, has miserably failed to justify itself or realize the sanguine hopes of its confident advocates.

"As this law has been interpreted, as the test of practicability prescribed in it has been applied, the bureaucratic endeavors which have flowed from it have brought disaster to the very interests it sought to promote; that while impracticable endeavors have been accomplishing these untoward results to the farming industry, they have affronted, disturbed and menaced the whole business fabric of the country.

"Plainly the federal farm board, by steps taken and by plans projected, has determined that by bureaucratic processes no advances can be made toward the goals of this legislation, except the domain of private initiative, private enterprise and private accomplishment in business be ruthlessly invaded by the government; except the safeguards which the President declared 'must naturally surround these activities' be wholly disregarded; except thru outright violation of the 'certain vital principles,' which the President insisted must be adhered to 'in order that we may not undermine the freedom of the farmer and of our people as a whole by bureaucratic and governmental domination and interference.'"

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Approves Fraternity of Elevator Superintendents

Grain Dealers Journal: I read with interest about the formation of a Fraternity of Terminal Elevator Superintendents. I think it would be very helpful to all superintendents in meeting common problems and I am heartily in favor of such an organization. I would appreciate if you would see to it that my name is put on the list of charter members. With best wishes for the success of the organization, I am Wm. Rickel, Superintendent, H. W. Rickel & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Whiskey, Wine and Beer Not Needed

Grain Dealers Journal: The article, "Aid Farmers With Light Wines and Beer," on page 454 of your Journal, Apr. 9 issue, has prompted me to write you. * * * The Grain Trade needs more of God in it and less materialism. It cannot last, the way it is going.

"All this talk about helping the farmer is futile. The farmer is the king of the earth, chosen by the God of Heaven. Our word to him should be—Keep faith with the Maker of all things; plant what your individual needs call for; use your best judgment and God will do the rest. The farmer does not have to call on the makers of wines and beer and whiskey to produce a single plant for him, then Why should he call on them to tell him what to do with it?

"We know that good cannot come from evil any more than a stalk of corn can come from a grain of wheat. Neither can a great nation come from men that hold to something that makes wreckage of human beings, as whiskey has done through all the ages."—Sallie Gillock, Gillock Grain Co., Cleburne, Tex.

Get the Government Out of Business

Grain Dealers Journal: I believe the failure of the Rural Grain Co. owned and operated by the National Farmers Grain Corporation and the suspension from the Board of Trade of Mr. E. V. Maltby and Mr. S. J. Cottingham of that company because of the company's inability to meet its financial obligations is but the beginning of the filing of proof of the incapacity of the Federal Farm Board's selection of grain merchants worthy to be given unlimited credit by the Government. The trouble is the politicians felt that in order to retain the farmer's vote they must give Governmental employment to the agitators who have been living off the farmer for the last twenty-five years.

The experienced grain man can market the crops more efficiently and on a lower margin than all of these racketeers the Government has selected, even though the Government supplies the money free of charge. I see no reason why any experienced grain merchant with facilities and ample capital should hesitate to enter into competition with such inexperienced promoters as have been selected by the Farm Board. The man who applies himself to the business and gives it intelligent direction will always market grain more efficiently than those who are simply using the grain business to build up a political machine.

Let us get the Government out of business and permit the grain growers to market their

crops as experience convinces them is the most economical and the most satisfactory way.—H. C. Shaw, Buffalo.

Growing Rabbits in Alabama

Grain Dealers Journal: The rabbit industry in this section is getting to be quite a factor, especially in the grades of alfalfa hay demanded in this market. All of the dealers now want rabbit hay, which is extremely leafy, fine stemmed and pea green. Of course this class of hay suits both the rabbit and the dairy trade.

As far as grain feeding is concerned, we have manufacturers who are making prepared feeds, but they all seem to be more or less in an experimental stage. The larger feeders are mixing their own feed and feeding the combination of natural re-cleaned No. 2 white oats, rolled oat groats, crimp barley, kiln dried cornchops, whole wheat and linseed meal.—Cecil Brokerage Co., Birmingham, Ala.

Asks Postponement of Meeting of Superintendents

Grain Dealers Journal: I note you are receiving some letters favorable to the organization of a Fraternity of Terminal Elevator Superintendents. I feel certain that meeting together once a year and discussing common problems would help many of us to greater efficiency. I would like very much to attend the first meeting and be numbered among the charter members, but all of the superintendents of the Southwest would be working nights and Sundays, July 4th, so do hope you will at least postpone the meeting for organization until Labor Day, Monday, September 1st, when we could more easily send a delegation from this section.—F. M. Royer, Fort Worth.

Regulating Gas Pressure for Moisture Testers

Grain Dealers Journal: Where the gas supply piping is too small to permit the flow of sufficient gas to feed a large number of burners it may be possible to employ the remedy we devised to overcome the difficulty.

In the building where we are located, the meter and gas supply line were small and the pressure in our plant would fall down and the expense of a new meter and a new and larger supply line would cost quite a little sum, and as our regulators reduce the pressure to our burners to two ounces, we conceived the idea that if we had a header or drum ahead of the regulators to hold a reserve of two-ounce pressure, which is three ounces less than the supply line, this would hold us up.

We had a drum made five feet long by six inches in diameter, and we have six machines and each two machines have an individual supply pipe, feeding them from separate openings in the header drum. We then set regulator for two ounces pressure and that is what we have without exception on each machine and burner. We find that with a header that the pressure can be controlled much better than it can be coming from a supply line.—G. C. Rhodes, Enid, Okla.

Oklahoma Local Meetings Close at El Reno

With the exception of a final meeting to cover the eastern part of the state, scheduled for Vinita on June 20th, the round of local meetings in Oklahoma finished with an evening session at El Reno, June 11. All were well attended and exhibited strong interest in crop prospects, the greater interest was displayed in what is to be done with the crop after it is harvested. Primary and terminal market representation denied having received any export bids. Little if any demand is manifest, which constituted a source of concern for country dealers.

The final three sessions, held at Okeene, June 9; Watonga, June 10; and El Reno, June 11, were attended by a varied group representing line houses, and primary markets, as had the meetings previously held, reported in the last number of Grain Dealers Journal. This group included C. F. Prouty, Oklahoma City, sec'y, and John R. Thomas, pres., Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n; Howard N. Holmes, federal supervisor at Enid; E. L. Morris, federal supervisor in charge of the Southwest Division; H. L. Binkley, federal supervisor at Oklahoma City; R. T. Langford of A. R. Hacker Grain Co.; Jesse Langford, Jr., of Southwest Grain Co.; John O'Brien and F. L. Palmer of General Grain Co.; Ben Feuquay, W. B. Johnston and Dale Johnston of Enid; Garland White of Oklahoma City; Leo Anthis, El Reno grain inspector, and the Journal representative.

OKEENE meeting was disappointing, due to a heavy downpour which made roads impassable and only one country dealer outside of Okeene attended, R. A. Falkenstein of Hitchcock. Before the evening was over he wished he had not braved the slippery roads, for a brief way from Okeene on his return trip he ran out of gasoline and was forced to spend the night in his car, all traffic having literally stopped. He announced later that he did not mind having to spend the night in his car, if only he might have had company, but it was pretty lonesome sitting by himself, with the rain pattering down on the top of his sedan.

WATONGA the following night came to the front with the largest attendance of any of the meetings. Registration totaled 35. Watonga is the proud possessor of the newly remodeled Fisher Hotel, and the Watonga grain dealers gave the boys a real banquet in its private meeting room. Undoubtedly the banquet was a drawing card, and it fully met the expectations of even the most optimistic, for the food was well prepared and so marvelously served that it had no opportunity to cool between the oven and the guests.

THE EL RENO meeting was held in the office of the El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., where the General Grain Co. supplied cigars sufficient to last thru the session. This was another of the well attended meetings.

Pres. John Thomas had charge of all the meetings, opening each with a call for crop reports.

OKEENE: Representations of local dealers indicated Okeene territory will produce an average of 9 bus. per acre on acreage which is 93% of last year.

WATONGA: Indications from Watonga and surrounding towns indicated acreage 84% of last year, with a probable average yield of 10 bus. per acre.

EL RENO: Territory around El Reno indicated acreage 76% of last year. Abandonment is over 20%, due principally to hail. Indicated yield is 8 bus. per acre against 11 bus. last year.

Private opinions on the wheat crop, evidenced at the meetings, call for 33,000,000 to 37,000,000 bus. for Oklahoma. The crop will undoubtedly be in better condition this year, because of a return to the use of binders and threshing machines in harvesting. Fully 50% of the crop is being cut with binders and shocked in the field. The percentage may be increased as cutting progresses. The combine is in disfavor among Oklahoma farmers.

FARM BOARD: The farm board came in for caustic comment at each of the sessions. It was held as manifestly unfair for the government to foster a compulsory pooling plan, with high pressure solicitors stopping the farmers in their fields and creating ill will against local dealers thru wild and untruthful stories about robbery, when the local dealers are the ones who extend credit and create the market for the farmers grain and cotton. Instead of fostering such plans and methods it was held the duty of the government to stop them. It is unfair for the government to forsake its governmental duties and enter business in competition with its citizens and taxpayers. It is mis-use of public funds to apply them for the purpose of creating federal positions for professional agitators and job-seekers. Disappointment with the acts of the Hoover administration was expressed in no uncertain terms.

Stating his feelings regarding passage of the federal farm relief act, Pres. Thomas remarked:

Wild Cat Socialism

Fellow grain dealers! Careful study leads me to the inevitable conclusion that the grain trade is in chaos. In some manner of reasoning unknown to us our representatives in Congress have seen fit to consider lightly the ability of grain dealers to handle this country's grain business, and have delegated power to replace them to a few men, who are not conversant with grain marketing. The government has seen fit to replace those who have made the business their life study, with inexperienced men of little ability.

We have no apologies to make for being grain dealers. We have rendered a service to grain producers in finding them a ready market, and have exacted the smallest margin of profit known for the amount of risk involved.

We believe in the eternal principle of right and have an abiding faith that in the end right will prevail. Some day the inevitable law of supply and demand will assert itself and the grain business will pass from petty politics back to the same plane where it belongs.

I feel the sting of criticism in the efforts of our government to replace us. Contrary to what politics is attempting to lead the farmers to believe, we have rendered honest and faithful service to our fellow men. There can be no justice in the acts of the government to in some measure confiscate our businesses, when it offers the farmers no better service than we have rendered.

So far as I can learn, the Agricultural Marketing Act was not wanted by farmers. Quite to the contrary. It is not meeting with their approval. All the progressive farmers wish is to be left alone. They will make their own way.

I pray the time will soon come when the promoter of isms and scisms, and painted rain-bows will be relegated to a place where he can do no harm; that when a solicitor for some wild cat scheme comes to the farmer and seeks to poison his mind against his fellow men (for only by such means can he sell his idea) and get his signature on the dotted line, accompanied with at least \$10, his words will fall on unheeding ears. I know of no better way for the government to aid the farmers than by stopping the insidious moves of such parasites, instead of fostering them.

Some day the fight for right will be won. The grain business will get back into the channels where the law of supply and demand prevails, and farm machinery manufacturers will not be permitted to dictate the policies of our citizens.

GRADING: One line company volunteered the information that it would hold its men strictly to account on grading this year. If a farmer raised better wheat than his neighbor, it held that he was entitled

to more money. Accordingly where competition disregarded the testing kettle and paid for all wheat on the same basis, this company will grade incoming grain and raise its bid on the higher grades to permit it to meet competition on the lower tests. If 58 lb. wheat is worth one price, 60 lb. wheat is worth 2 cts. more.

Such aggressive action should bring results. A greater inclination toward proper grading of grain at the country elevators was indicated by the dealers.

E. L. Morris and Howard N. Holmes, federal supervisors, showed two reels of a department of agriculture picture demonstrating grading methods at state, federal and export inspection points.

POOL: Several of the elevators over the state have made contracts to handle pooled wheat. At these elevators the pool dictates the price. According to the instructions issued its agents, the pool will do business as does any other grain institution, meeting competition where necessary, but modestly seeking to take 6c a bu. margin, 3c for the country elevator handling charges, and 3c for the office handling at the head office.

This margin will be enforced on daily pooled wheat and on seasonal pooled wheat. Money advanced on the seasonal pool will be 45c a bu., on which interest will be charged. Storage, insurance and other charges will also be assessed against this grain.

Pool agents have received instructions to meet competition in buying outside grain, but never to start a fight.

ASS'N: In the face of present conditions it is more important than ever before for the grain dealers to band together and to stick together, that their interests may be recognized and their voice heard in political halls. Ass'n is the only answer. The more members an organization has, the greater is its influence.

ATTENDANCE: Country elevator and mill attendance at the last two meetings included:



J. R. Thomas, Carnegie Okla.
Pres. Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n

WATONGA: R. A. Falkenstein, J. E. Larrabee, Ben Schuber, and A. L. McGuire, Hitchcock; Ralph Bimmerman, Gene Peck, and A. R. Lankard, Kingfisher; V. J. Zobisch, H. V. Zobisch, H. R. Ringelman, and F. Ringelman, Geary; F. A. Wheeler, E. O. Wheeler, L. J. Barrett, John Rector, C. T. Scott, H. S. Cunningham, Geo. A. Stover and Harold Miles, Watonga; John C. Reed, El Reno; Athel Evans, Hayward; W. W. Marshall, Darrow; R. L. Evans, Eagle City; C. S. Scott, Oakwood.

EL RENO: Charlie Wiemers, Reeding; E. C. Wegener, Minco; Oscar Dow, Harry Hunter and D. F. Wegener, Okarche; Geo. M. Lovell, R. E. Pyle, J. N. Kroeker, John C. Fike, El Reno; Otto and R. W. Davidson, and Bert Dolch, Pocasset; G. W. Hollis, Hinton; M. H. Kingsohn, Tuttle.

Omaha Futures Market Reopened

On the morning of Monday, June 16, the Omaha Grain Exchange reopened its futures market.

Trading in the pit will open during the summer months at 8:30, and trading in wheat, corn and oats will be carried on from that hour until 12:15. In the winter months the hour for opening will be 9:30 and for closing 1:15.

The Omaha futures market was closed about twelve years ago, and the reopening of it will mark another step forward by the Omaha Grain Exchange.

The resumption of trading in futures will be under the most favorable conditions. The market will be supported heartily not only by members of the Omaha Grain Exchange but by buyers and shippers of grain throughout the Omaha trade territory. It will be of very great benefit to these buyers and shippers, affording them a near-by market in which to hedge their grain. All signs now point to a market broad and active enough to take care of a large volume of hedging business without difficulty. The need for such a market has long been felt by the grain trade in the Omaha territory.

A Clearing House Ass'n has been formed through which all trades will be cleared. This ass'n will balance all trades, make and collect all margin calls from members and in every way operate as a check on the market. This ass'n will afford real protection to all traders.

E. C. Twamley is pres. of the Clearing House Ass'n and Frank P. Manchester sec'y and manager. The board of directors is composed of E. C. Twamley, J. T. Buchanan, J. A. Linderholm, R. E. Miller and J. H. Wright, Jr. The directors are men of wide experience in the grain trade and thoroughly capable of performing the task assigned to them.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

July 7, 8. National Hay Ass'n at Columbus, O.

Aug. —. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 1 and 2—The Fraternity of Terminal Elevator Superintendents of North America at Chicago.

Oct. 12. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-15. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 14. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Grain Market Factors

World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	280,041,000	498,569,000	447,585,000
Argentine	145,889,000	197,800,000	162,819,000
Australian	58,520,000	105,776,000	67,231,000
Indian	680,000	288,000	6,144,000
Russian	5,952,000	.....	4,744,000
Others	59,542,000	43,764,000	34,536,000

Total	550,624,000	846,197,000	723,059,000
Season .....	.....	914,862,000	789,925,000

World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	1,827,000	30,407,000	14,244,000
Argentine	87,041,000	118,055,000	138,453,000
African	1,038,000	7,883,000	7,689,000
Russian	7,311,000	8,000	680,000
Others	36,008,000	6,387,000	23,716,000

Total	133,225,000	162,740,000	184,782,000
Season .....	.....	270,604,000	340,528,000

Corn Exports

The exports of corn from the principal U. S. ports, for the various months, with totals for recent crop years, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
Nov.	669,000	2,000,000	771,000	1,924,000
Dec.	805,000	6,187,000	1,108,000	1,693,000
Jan.	752,000	12,250,000	1,157,000	1,730,000
Feb.	855,000	8,019,000	4,034,000	1,889,000
Mar.	954,000	4,874,000	3,602,000	2,036,000
Apr. ....	.....	2,460,000	3,263,000	1,387,000
May .....	.....	972,000	1,104,000	1,516,000
June .....	.....	905,000	968,000	1,008,000
July .....	.....	768,000	796,000	631,000
Aug. ....	.....	810,000	943,000	388,000
Sept.	600,000	611,000	507,000
Oct.	623,000	744,000	457,000

Total ..	40,468,000	19,101,000	15,172,000
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Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in cents per bushel and bran and shorts, in dollars per ton, for July delivery, at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

Wheat												
	June 11	June 12	June 13	June 14	June 15	June 16	June 17	June 18	June 19	June 20	June 21	June 22
Chicago	104 3/4	103 1/4	101	99 1/4	96 1/4	98 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	93 1/4	92 1/4	92	88 3/4
Winnipeg	111 1/4	109 1/4	106 1/4	104 1/4	99 1/4	103 1/4	101	101 1/4	99 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	93 1/4
Liverpool	117 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	112 3/4	109 1/4	108 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	107 1/4	106 3/4	.....	.....
Kansas City	97 3/4	95 3/4	93 1/4	92 1/4	88 3/4	90 3/4	88 1/2	89	86 1/2	84 3/4	85 1/4	81 1/4
Minneapolis	103 1/4	102 1/4	100	98 3/4	94 3/4	97 3/4	96 3/4	96 1/4	93 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	89
Duluth, durum	92 3/4	90 3/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	84 3/4	87	84 3/4	85 1/4	82 3/4	81 1/4	82 1/4	79
St. Louis	102 1/4	101 1/4	99 3/4	97 3/4	94 3/4	96 3/4	94 3/4	94 1/4	92 1/4	90 1/4	89 3/4	.....
Milwaukee	104 3/4	103 3/4	101	99 3/4	96 3/4	98 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	93 3/4	92 3/4	92	.....
Corn												
Chicago	80 1/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	76 3/4	74 3/4	76 3/4	75 1/4	76 1/4	74 1/4	75	76	74 1/4
Kansas City	79 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	76 3/4	74	75 3/4	74 3/4	74 3/4	74 3/4	73 1/4	75 1/4	74 1/4
St. Louis	81 3/4	80 3/4	79 3/4	77 3/4	75 3/4	77 3/4	75	77	76	75 3/4	76 3/4	.....
Milwaukee	80 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	76 3/4	74 3/4	76 3/4	75 3/4	76 3/4	75 3/4	74 3/4	76	.....
Oats												
Chicago	39 3/4	38 1/4	37 3/4	36 3/4	35 1/4	36 3/4	36	36 3/4	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 3/4	35 1/4
Winnipeg	52	50 3/4	47 3/4	46 3/4	45 3/4	48 1/4	46	47	46	45 1/4	46 1/4	46 3/4
Minneapolis	35 1/4	34 1/4	33	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	31 3/4	32	31 3/4
Milwaukee	39 3/4	38 3/4	37 3/4	36 3/4	35 3/4	36 3/4	36	36 1/4	36	35 3/4	35 3/4	.....
Rye												
Chicago	59 1/4	57 1/4	54 3/4	50 1/4	49	51 1/4	49 1/4	50 3/4	48 1/4	46 3/4	47	44 3/4
Winnipeg	59 3/4	58 3/4	54 3/4	51 3/4	49 1/4	52	50 1/4	51 1/4	49 3/4	47 3/4	48	46 1/4
Minneapolis	59 3/4	57 3/4	54 3/4	51 3/4	50 3/4	53 1/4	52 1/4	53 1/4	50 1/4	48 1/4	48 3/4	46 1/4
Duluth	59 3/4	57 3/4	54 1/4	51	49 3/4	52 1/4	51 1/4	52	49 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	46
Barley												
Minneapolis	46 3/4	46 1/4	45 3/4	45 3/4	43 3/4	45 3/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	44 3/4	44 1/4	44 3/4	41 3/4
Winnipeg	40 3/4	38 3/4	37 3/4	38	37 3/4	39 3/4	48 3/4	39 3/4	38 3/4	37 3/4	38 3/4	36 3/4
Bran*												
St. Louis, bid	22.10	21.80	21.50	21.00	20.75	20.00	19.75	19.50	19.75	19.65	19.75	.....
Gray Shorts*												
St. Louis, bid	25.70	25.30	25.25	24.75	24.25	24.25	23.65	24.00	23.75	23.40	23.00	.....

*Will appear in Feedstuffs Department hereafter.

Exports of Wheat

The following table compiled from Department of Commerce statements shows the monthly and yearly exports of wheat, including flour, from the principal U. S. ports:

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
July	13,573,000	7,064,000	11,943,000	19,651,000
Aug.	16,936,000	14,588,000	28,136,000	35,484,000
Sept.	18,338,000	25,706,000	39,598,000	30,720,000
Oct.	14,666,500	28,272,000	36,044,000	23,287,000
Nov.	15,181,000	15,955,000	26,698,000	20,278,000
Dec.	12,129,500	11,866,000	11,986,000	14,973,000
Jan.	13,825,500	9,559,000	11,558,500	12,618,500
Feb.	9,347,500	8,704,000	6,536,000	8,822,000
Mar.	7,251,500	9,152,000	7,289,500	9,866,000
Apr. ....	.....	8,928,000	7,659,500	15,835,000
May .....	.....	16,986,000	8,626,000	13,905,500
June	8,902,000	8,093,000	11,342,500

Exports crop yr.	165,682,000	204,076,000	215,902,500
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Oats Exports

The exports of oats from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	362,000	681,000	615,000	406,000
Feb.	153,000	439,000	329,000	167,000
Mar.	221,000	500,000	447,000	222,000
April	132,000	346,000	376,000	845,000
May .....	.....	503,000	453,000	3,207,000
June .....	.....	245,000	70,000	1,462,000
July .....	.....	247,000	98,000	525,000
Aug. ....	.....	824,000	2,396,000	1,383,000
Sept. ....	.....	1,059,000	2,291,000	632,000
Oct. ....	.....	902,000	1,627,000	557,000
Nov.	713,000	794,000	271,000
Dec.	146,000	984,000	376,000

Year	6,609,000	10,480,000	10,053,000
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Rye Exports

The exports of rye from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for years named, were as follows (not including rye flour):

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	25,000	186,000	489,000	795,000
Feb.	33,000	113,000	428,000	588,000
March	45,000	85,000	298,000	783,000
April ....	.....	26,000	363,000	4,498,000
May .....	.....	360,000	3,324,000	5,857,000
June .....	.....	292,000	1,293,000	3,571,000
July .....	.....	95,000	192,000	305,000
Aug. ....	.....	464,000	691,000	1,316,000
Sept. ....	.....	1,217,000	2,450,000	7,734,000
Oct. ....	.....	558,000	3,074,000	6,398,000
Nov.	17,000	1,389,000	2,838,000
Dec.	21,000	489,000	1,259,000

Year	3,434,000	14,480,000	35,942,000
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Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Aug. 1 ..	5,643,000	1,148,000	8,892,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to June 14	130,751,000	131,105,000	144,678,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to June 14	105,931,000	93,131,000	108,060,000
Stks. on June 14 ..	10,040,000	5,821,000	3,899,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to June 14	20,423,000	33,301,000	41,611,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Nov. 2 ..	1,599,000	1,052,000	18,088,000
Receipts Nov. 2 to June 14	179,445,000	198,663,000	230,403,000
Shipments Nov. 2 to June 14	110,717,000	119,551,000	126,835,000
Stks. on June 14 ..	7,131,000	8,896,000	17,829,000
Consumption Nov. 2 to June 14	63,196,000	71,268,000	103,827,000

Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago increased 45,000 bu. last week; corn decreased 276,000 bu.; oats, 166,000 bu.; rye, 36,000 bu. and barley, 13,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public	Private	Total	Last Yr.
Wheat	7,793	5,012	12,805,000	13,914,000
Corn	550	1,775	2,325,000	4,664,000
Oats	1,292	2,103	3,395,000	2,280,000
Rye	3,877	2,490	6,367,000	2,820,000
Barley	1	168	169,000	493,000

U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on June 14, 1930, and the corresponding weeks in 1929 and 1928:

	June 13, 1930	June 12, 1929	June 14, 1928
Wheat	4,262,770	3,284,532	2,268,850
Oats	1,406,081	411,638	117,104
Barley	940,702	699,208	52,182
Rye	3,789,443	1,210,382	486,991
Corn	852,650	1,176,481	1,597,524
Total	11,251,646	6,782,241	4,470,864

Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Wheat				
	1930	1929	1928	1927
Feb.	22,157,444,000	123,315,000	73,380,000	54,883,000
Mar.	1,155,550,000	123,432,000	71,357,000	53,306,000
Mar.	8,155,729,000	123,937,000	69,849,000	52,748,000
Mar.	15,153,561,000	123,514,000	69,297,000	51,845,000
Mar.	22,151,252,000	123,213,000	68,660,000	50,321,000
Mar.	29,149,385,000	122,572,000	67,364,000	48,653,000
Apr.	5,146,548,000	122,119,000	66,357,000	47,526,000
Apr.	12,143,519,000	121,250,000	65,151,000	46,012,000
Apr.	19,139,594,000	118,246,000	63,620,000	41,977,000
Apr.	26,136,190,000	114,787,000	61,697,000	38,295,000
May	3,132,858,000	112,684,000	59,476,000	34,768,000
May	10,126,310,000	108,453,000	57,269,000	31,751,000
May	17,122,246,000	103,326,000	54,093,000	30,271,000
May	24,118,435,000	98,393,000	50,616,000	28,291,000
May	31,116,846,000	96,427,000	48,627,000	27,222,000
June	7,114,483,000	94,487,000	47,089,000	24,721,000
June	14,112,335,000	93,430,000	43,770,000	22,774,000
June	21,109,641,000	92,148,000	41,065,000	21,155,000

Corn

	1930	1929	1928	1927
Feb. 22..	21,067,000	32,488,000	37,936,000	45,103,000
Mar. 1..	22,667,000	33,302,000	40,998,000	47,337,000
Mar. 8..	24,220,000	34,168,000	44,147,000	48,821,000
Mar. 15..	24,745,000	34,298,000	45,542,000	48,837,000
Mar. 22..	24,497,000	34,539,000	44,154,000	48,330,000
Mar. 29..	23,532,000	34,150,000	43,856,000	47,244,000
Apr. 5..	23,336,000	33,583,000	41,320,000	45,658,000
Apr. 12..	23,380,000	33,470,000	40,960,000	43,763,000
Apr. 19..	23,641,000	33,853,000	37,388,000	40,171,000
Apr. 26..	21,868,000	28,194,000	33,556,000	36,621,000
May 3..	19,986,000	25,687,000	31,315,000	34,850,000
May 10..	17,056,000	22,827,000	31,127,000	33,357,000
May 17..	13,984,000	19,481,000	28,131,000	31,622,000
May 24..	11,762,000	16,596,000	26,362,000	29,639,000
May 31..	10,825,000	14,259,000	25,496,000	29,961,000
June 7..	10,266,000	12,665,000	23,237,000	32,109,000
June 14..	9,510,000	11,628,000	20,324,000	32,953,000
June 21..	8,543,000	12,058,000	18,376,000	34,374,000

Oats

	1930	1929	1928	1927
Feb. 22..	22,661,000	14,593,000	20,407,000	43,454,000
Mar. 1..	21,673,000	14,898,000	19,791,000	42,556,000
Mar. 8..	20,449,000	14,671,000	18,769,000	41,214,000
Mar. 15..	19,573,000	13,925,000	17,660,000	40,314,000
Mar. 22..	18,777,000	13,119,000	16,970,000	38,958,000
Mar. 29..	18,349,000	12,609,000	15,746,000	37,145,000
Apr. 5..	17,860,000	11,200,000	14,900,000	35,450,000
Apr. 12..	17,439,000	11,110,000	13,676,000	34,096,000
Apr. 19..	16,724,000	10,484,000	12,490,000	32,679,000
Apr. 26..	16,565,000	10,774,000	11,168,000	29,573,000
May 3..	16,242,000	10,276,000	9,919,000	26,447,000
May 10..	14,250,000	10,234,000	8,627,000	24,040,000
May 17..	13,012,000	9,393,000	7,683,000	22,493,000
May 24..	12,219,000	9,427,000	6,817,000	21,843,000
May 31..	12,652,000	9,280,000	7,086,000	20,502,000
June 7..	12,644,000	8,176,000	6,137,000	20,343,000
June 14..	12,490,000	7,905,000	5,159,000	18,498,000
June 21..	11,687,000	7,550,000	4,281,000	17,920,000

Mexico Postpones Wheat Tariff Increase

The Mexican Tariff Commission in special session last week postponed action on the request for an increase in the present wheat duty which amounts to about \$.68 per bushel, according to a cablegram from George Wythe, American Commercial Attache in Mexico City. It was pointed out by representatives of the Treasury Department that imports of wheat for the first five months of this year had amounted to only 431,217 bus. compared with 1,108,115 bus. during the same period of 1929. Imports of flour for these same months amounted in 1930 to 16,582 barrels and in 1929 to 22,500 barrels. Apparently the duty will not be raised unless imports increase excessively in the next few months.

Licensed grain inspectors are located at 131 markets in the United States, and there are approximately 475 licensed inspectors. The Department of Agriculture maintains offices at 35 different markets.

Contract Grain Stocks in Chicago

Wheat stocks in public elevators in Chicago increased 131,000 bu. last week and corn decreased 218,000 bu. Details follow:

	Week	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat	7,701,000	7,588,000	9,801,000
Corn	545,000	763,000	2,333,000
Oats	1,292,000	1,395,000	610,000
Rye	3,877,000	3,905,000	1,339,000

Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States reported last week compared with the same week one and two years ago.

	June 21, 1930	June 22, 1929	June 23, 1928
Wheat	16,902,000	23,869,000	12,831,000
Oats	120,000	490,000	214,000
Rye	188,000	441,000	355,000
Barley	2,429,000	3,614,000	886,000

Total Wheat Visible

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

1930— week ending	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S.
Mar. 29.....	153,290,000	4,886,000	158,176,000
Apr. 5.....	150,534,000	4,668,000	155,202,000
Apr. 12.....	147,359,000	4,292,000	151,651,000
Apr. 19.....	143,403,000	3,942,000	147,345,000
Apr. 26.....	137,778,000	3,967,000	141,745,000
May 3.....	136,358,000	3,957,000	140,315,000
May 10.....	129,309,000	4,055,000	133,364,000
May 17.....	125,245,000	3,370,000	128,615,000
May 24.....	121,450,000	3,287,000	124,737,000
May 31.....	119,682,000	3,353,000	123,035,000
June 7.....	117,428,000	3,453,000	120,881,000
June 14.....	115,190,000	3,543,000	118,733,000

	1930— week ending	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
Mar. 29.....	192,754,000	350,930,000	45,200,000
Apr. 5.....	189,075,000	344,277,000	46,800,000
Apr. 12.....	187,419,000	339,070,000	48,600,000
Apr. 19.....	184,717,000	332,062,000	47,100,000
Apr. 26.....	181,981,000	325,726,000	45,299,000
May 3.....	177,424,000	317,739,000	44,200,000
May 10.....	171,578,000	304,942,000	43,600,000
May 17.....	164,911,000	293,526,000	42,500,000
May 24.....	156,071,000	280,808,000	43,200,000
May 31.....	147,801,000	270,836,000	43,800,000
June 7.....	142,931,000	263,812,000	42,600,000
June 14.....	139,155,000	257,888,000	43,300,000

Total American Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

	1930— week ending	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
Mar. 29.....	396,130,000	348,542,000	45,200,000
Apr. 5.....	391,077,000	336,026,000	46,800,000
Apr. 12.....	387,670,000	324,008,000	48,600,000
Apr. 19.....	379,162,000	314,636,000	47,100,000
Apr. 26.....	370,926,000	306,412,000	45,299,000
May 3.....	361,939,000	301,188,000	44,200,000

Grain Movement

Bradley, S. D., June 9.—No grain left here.—Bradley Grain & Fuel Co., W. H. Roberts, mgr.

Lewellen, Neb., June 14.—Not much grain left in farmers' hands—about 5%.—Carl Beard.

Herriott (Grafton p. o.), N. D., June 19.—Ten per cent in farmers hands.—Agent National Elvtr. Co.

Colfax, Ia., June 12.—Not much grain in farmers' hands now. I am selling more to farmers than I am buying.—Carl Tiffany & Son, Carl Tiffany.

Enid, Okla., June 9.—The first car of new wheat in Enid came in today. It graded No. 2 hard, with 14% moisture. It is being handled by the pool thru Roy Hacker.

Vancouver, B. C., June 1.—Vancouver grain shipments (practically all wheat) for the crop year commencing August, 1929, to May 31, 1930, totaled 42,588,300 bus., against 88,341,597 bus. for the same period the preceding year, according to the Vancouver Merchants Exchange.

Frederick, Okla., June 3.—The first load of 1930 wheat to be brot here was received today by the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Cotton Co. from Jetty Hayter, living southwest of Frederick. It was harvested by a combine and tested 57 pounds. It was not sold, being stored in the company's elevator.

Kansas City, Mo., June 10.—Equaling the record for early marketing, the first carload of new wheat was received here today. It was from Chattanooga, Okla., and graded No. 2 dark hard, weighing 55 pounds to the bu., 14% moisture, and 13.25% protein. It sold at auction at \$1.06½. The earliest previous receipt of wheat here was June 10, 1901.

Wichita, Kan., June 9.—The first two cars of 1930 wheat to arrive here reached this city Saturday, June 7, from Oklahoma and were consigned to the Sam P. Wallingford Grain Co. The wheat, totaling 3,000 bus., was auctioned off on the Board of Trade today. One carload of No. 1 hard brot \$1.16½ and the other, No. 3 dark hard, \$1.14½. It is said to be the earliest grain received in Kansas in the last 10 years.

St. Joseph, Mo.—May receipts of grain were: Wheat 124,500 bus., corn 705,000, oats 206,000, barley 26,250, kafir 1,500, milo maize 3,000, against wheat 257,600 bus., corn 567,000, oats 60,000, rye 1,500, barley 5,250, kafir 4,500, milo maize 9,000 in May, 1929. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 781,500 bus., corn 1,075,500, oats 84,000, barley 3,500, against wheat 56,000, corn 696,000, oats 14,000, in May 1929.—St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Bean Shipments from Idaho

Minidoka, Idaho—Total bean shipments thru Minidoka for the 1929 crop to May first have amounted to 1808 cars; the total to May first 1929 was 1412 cars; to May first 1928 was 1352 cars, and to the same date in 1927 it was 831 cars, it was stated recently by C. P. Bowles, treasurer of the Southern Idaho Wholesale Grocery Co., which is sales manager for the Southern Idaho Bean Growers Assn. Total shipments will amount to nearly 2100 cars.—I. N. Durnin.

The Conservative party of Sweden was defeated in the legislative body of the nation on a proposal to increase the duty on imported wheat. The Swedish cabinet had agreed to a vote on the proposal as a test of confidence.

Bacteria start strange fires in farm products. This is the belief of the United States Department of Agriculture, which is investigating the subject. It has set up an experimental farm at Beltsville, Md., where the conditions under which such fires take place may be reproduced as exactly as possible.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Sidney, Ohio, June 16.—Our hay crop will be short, but we have good prospect for all grains.—E. T. Custenborder.

Lowden, Ia., June 18.—Cool nights and lack of rainfall have caused oats to head with very short straw.—A. Freund & Co.

Kalispell, Mont., Jun. 20.—With another good rain the latter part of the month we will have very good grain crops.—T. C. Hand.

Lewellen, Neb., June 14.—Wheat good here, very little abandoned. I would judge about normal acreage of all crops.—Carl Beard.

Redwood Falls, Minn., June 19.—Our weather has been too cold for corn, but just right for other grain.—Redwood Falls Farmers Elev. Co.

Ansonia, O., June 16.—We need a lot more rain as the ground has been very dry. Corn is very small for the middle of June and oats are very short.—J. W. Miller.

Winnipeg, Man.—Cut worms are present this season in unusual numbers, and the Dominion entomologist recommends the prompt application of the efficient poison.

Colfax, Ia., June 12.—We have about the same acreage in wheat and oats and I think a little more corn than last year. Crop conditions are good at this time.—Carl Tiffany & Son.

Central City, Neb., June 19.—Corn is very backward. Too much rain. Was as far west as Cozad, last week and the Platte Valley shows very poor prospects for corn.—T. B. Hord Grain Co.

Marietta, Kan., June 10.—Corn late, rather poor stand; some replanted. Oats spotted. Wheat under average. Harvest will be a week or ten days late.—Marietta Stock & Grain Co.

Wallace, S. D., June 9.—Wheat acreage about 15% under last year, and very good. None plowed up. Oats and corn same as usual. Only thing increased is flax.—Wallace Farmers Elevtr. Co.

Sparta, Ill., June 20.—Cool weather was beneficial to wheat. Corn, oats and pasture need more rain. Wheat harvest on in full blast this week. Fine wheat and good yield.—Eagle Milling Co.

Bradley, S. D., June 9.—Wheat same acreage; 80% better; none will be plowed up. Oats and corn same, corn a little late. Plenty of moisture.—Bradley Grain & Fuel Co., W. H. Roberts, mgr.

Herriott (Grafton p. o.), N. D., June 19.—Forty per cent seeded to wheat, condition good, 10% less than last year. None plowed up. Same seeded to oats and corn as last year.—Agent National Elevtr. Co.

Middle Point, O., June 19.—Our corn crop and oats crop are in excellent condition, having received copious rains Tuesday and Tuesday night, and farmers are happy. But the hay crop will be short because of dry weather in May.—H. G. Pollock.

Evansville, Ind., June 20.—While the wheat acreage in the "pocket" counties is some smaller than in former years, according to John F. Hull, county agricultural agent of this (Vanderburgh) county, the quality of the grain is the best in several years.—W. B. C.

Attica, Ind., June 16.—Wheat will be very disappointing. Many fields will not make over 8 or 10 bu., per acre and very few will make over 15. Oats are the poorest they have been in many years. Looks like it would be impossible to harvest many many fields, headed 8 and 10 inches high.—Stafford Grain Co.

Marionville, Mo., June 18.—Soil is in the best condition it has been in for years for producing crops. The zero weather left the soil open and very responsive for growth of all kinds of crops.—W. H. Bradford.

Manhattan, Kan.—E. G. Kelly, entomologist for the Kansas Agricultural College, reports the clover mite is doing great damage to wheat thruout the southwestern corner of Kansas. This mite causes great damage to alfalfa and clover.

Aberdeen, S. D., June 16.—We have had the most favorable season for planting grain and the growing season has been also favorable except for a few cool days. At the present time all crops are 95 per cent growth and are looking fine.—C. W. Freeman.

Weatherford, Okla., June 14.—About 10% of our acreage has been abandoned due to hail damage, and to volunteer wheat which made growth so heavy it could not produce. The volunteer wheat appeared in fields which missed harvest at the proper time, had weak straw, and went down before the combines could get into the fields. About 12% of our crop this year is being harvested with binders, which is 20% greater than the amount harvested by this method a year ago.—W. O. Wheeler, Wheeler Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill., June 18.—In the central and southern counties of the state there have been some good local rains, but generally speaking moisture is badly needed. Corn made good progress where there was ample rainfall; progress was slow elsewhere. Winter wheat is heading in the northern counties and harvest has begun northward to about St. Louis. It is now too late for rain to help winter wheat. Oats, meadows and pastures show improvement in the wet areas.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 18.—The Northwest was fortunate, in that it went into the seeding period with ample sub-soil moisture, and up to the present precipitation has been sufficient to maintain the favorable growing conditions. The last fortnight has been characterized by unusually strong winds. Where the soil was light, damage has been done. In the sections where the soil was heavy, the effect of the winds has been to dry the surface too rapidly and to loosen the young plant. The fall plowed fields have resisted these unfavorable factors successfully. Thru Minnesota and southern South Dakota there has been ample moisture, and small grains are uniformly reported as excellent. Northern South Dakota and central counties of North Dakota, where the soil is light, are in need of rain. Thruout the rest of the territory, crop conditions are generally favorable. It has been fortunate that the temperatures have remained cool, which has greatly minimized the damage from winds. Wheat, durum, barley and oats prospects for the Northwest are very good. Wheat is jointing in the southern territory and the stand and color are excellent. Flax is very spotted. Early sown flax seems to be doing very well. Much of the late sown flax was blown out and has had to be re-seeded. Its condition is varied. Rye is heading out and commencing to fill. Rains will be an important factor in its fruition. Corn is backward, due to very cool weather, but this is not important, as the corn crop is made in the months of July and August, and reports generally indicate that the seed has germinated well and that the stand is good. Weeds have prospered in North Dakota and the indications at present are for a heavy dockage crop from that section. In summary, conditions thruout the Northwest at present are favorable for better than an average crop, with need of continued precipitation to bring to maturity the present prospects.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., By T. P. Heffelfinger.

New Zealand's wheat growing lands are yielding better now than in the early days of settlement. Sixty years ago the average yield for a 10-year period was 26.25 bus., increasing steadily until in 1920 to 1929 the yield averaged 31.55 bus.

Pacific Grain Dealers Hopeful as to the Future

By I. M. DURNIN

Virtually every section of the Pacific Northwest was represented at the tenth annual convention of the Pacific Grain Dealers' Ass'n which met in Lewiston, Idaho, June 13-14. F. Lowden Jones, Walla Walla, presided at the opening session, for Richard J. Stephens, president for the past eight years, who resigned at this time to accept a position with the Farm Board at Spokane.

The invocation was given by the Rev. Orval D. Peterson and the address of welcome by president Lloyd Harris of the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce. Response was made by president E. A. Boyd, of the Spokane Grain Dealers Ass'n. Richard H. Stephens officiated as secretary.

LOWDEN JONES presiding officer briefly reviewed the situation now faced by the Ass'n.

"We face" he said "rather a peculiar situation. Many of our members are going over to another cause. The old order changeth. We have all been looked at as possibly a band of corruptors. I think now that we shall not see the changes that some of us feared and that they will be better than now appears.

"We have strong competition. We need to know what confronts us. We need courage at this time. The situation needs our best thought. We will get out of this convention just what we put into it."

SECRETARY STEPHENS briefly reviewed the history of the Ass'n, which was incorporated Sept. 25, 1917. It has now a membership of 104, a net increase during the past year of 13.

S. MIKKELSON, of Portland, told of the work of the Washington Grain Exchange, which he said had cleared last year something like 14 million bushels of grain, Seattle clearing about 5,000,000 bus. "We need more business from the country dealer," said Mr. Mikkelson. "The idea is to give you a hedging market. In organizing the exchange, we found that Portland was the natural meeting ground. We now have 51 members."

SECY. CHAS. QUINN of the National Ass'n said, Wheat would be worth from 15 to 20 cents more a bushel than is now offered the farmers if the Farmers National Grain corporation had not disrupted the law of supply and demand in the world's selling market.

Quinn's denunciation of the Farm Board, which he said was trying to socialize agriculture, came dramatically after R. J. Stephens, since 1922 president of the Ass'n, resigned his position with the announcement that he had accepted a position in the Farmers National Grain corporation, sales unit for the farm board and the regional wheat corporation.

J. E. TRIMBLE, manager of the Union Warehouse Co. of Garfield, Wash., asserted that regardless of tariff regulations the 42 cent rate between the northwest and the east would compel the farmer to sell on the open market of the world anyhow.

Quinn charged that the tariff issue "is beneath all the recent development in farm relief."

ATTORNEY D. B. HEIL, Spokane, spoke of parcel post, the federal land bank, and other new features that had been at first opposed as dangerous to existing interests, but had been found harmless. "Changes are not necessarily detrimental. We grew up here rapidly as a new country. Then the state and federal government began to regulate things. The tendency is, as civilization grows older, to have more regulation.

"The fact that the federal government using means to bring relief to the farmer does not mean that it is going to interfere with your business and will not injure men in the grain business."

Mr. Heil then spoke of needed changes as to liability bonds, as to warehouse inspection, license and receipt. He said the change should come from this organization, rather than from those who do not understand the need.

Approximately 270 delegates, ladies and guests attended the banquet and dance at the Lewis-Clark hotel on the first evening of the convention following a scenic drive through the Lewiston Orchards.

A. M. CRYSTAL, of Portland, Ore., was master of ceremonies and several after dinner speeches enlivened the hour. The ballroom was crowded to capacity for the dance that followed.

Music was furnished for the banquet by the DeMolay trio, and the Joy boys' orchestra of Seattle. E. W. Smith of the Portland Pillsbury Astoria Flour Mills gave a toast to the ladies. A response was made by Catherine Mikkelsen. Other speakers on the program were, F. Lowden Jones, Walla Walla; Richard Stevens, Spokane, and Charles Quinn, Toledo.

The last afternoon of the convention was given over to an 18 hole golf tournament which was much enjoyed by both men and women.

Budapest, Hungary.—Tentative consideration by governmental and trade agencies of Hungary, Yugoslavia and Rumania looking toward the joint marketing of export grain from the Danube area is reported in a recent communication from William A. Hodgman, American Commercial Attache. Proposals of this character some months ago by Dr. Elemer Staub, Director of the Hungarian Agricultural Export Institute, Budapest, have been followed by the organization of the Yugoslav Grain Export Syndicate by the Parliament of Yugoslavia. For this syndicate or institute, incorporated as a limited company, a share capital of 30 million dinars (\$528,000) has been authorized, 90 per cent of which may be supplied by the State.

Kansas State Price Forecast

The department of agricultural economics of the Kansas State Agricultural College issued the following price forecast June 10:

Wheat.—Studies of the relationship between change in price from June to July and the condition of the growing crop show that the influence of the Kansas crop is fairly well decided by June 15, and until July 15 the changes in price are a result of changing conditions in North Dakota and Canada. After July 15 to 20 the movement of wheat that Kansas has actually produced has a higher correlation with price changes than changes in the condition of the Canadian crop.

The trend in past years does not throw much light on what may be expected at this season this year. Any big increase in estimate on Canadian crop is not likely to affect the market as much as a similar decrease in the estimates. Increases are not fully felt until the wheat is harvested and is moving to market. Any decrease in the estimates is very likely to be reflected at once in a rising market as has been the case in several recent years.

Corn.—Steady with some possibility of higher corn prices are in prospect until the last of the next 30-day period when new crop prospects will make the market uncertain regardless of present indications.

The usual trend of corn prices is upward from early June to early July, probably because of the uncertainty of the growing crop. In fact, since 1910 there have been 16 of the 20 years when the average price for cash corn at Kansas City from July 1 to July 15 was higher than the average price from June 1 to June 15. Two were postwar years, 1920 and 1921, and two were years when the early June price was about normal. One of these latter years was 1914, after the exceedingly short crop of 1913, and the other was 1925, after the exceptionally short crop of 1924.

St. Joseph Grain Exchange Entertains Grain Dealers

June 17 was a big day on the calendar of the grain shippers from five states who assembled at St. Joseph, Mo., at the invitation of the Grain Exchange to discuss the problems of the grain business.

First there was a registration of the visitors during the forenoon in the regular convention style at the Grain Exchange.

The noon luncheon was followed by a tour of the grain elevator and milling plants of the city by way of the railroads. Some of the plants are comparatively new and have brought the storage capacity of this terminal market up to 10,352,000 bus.

The Exchange was host at the afternoon baseball game between the St. Joseph and Des Moines ball teams.

At the dinner in the evening given by the Exchange the principal speaker was C. D. Sturtevant of Omaha, Neb., well known former pres. of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, whose firm also operates in a large way at St. Joseph.

C. L. SCHOLL, pres. of the Grain Exchange, was toastmaster. He introduced Mayor John Schuder, who welcomed the guests and told them of the many advantages of his city.

C. D. STURTEVANT touched upon the Farm Board in an optimistic vein, when he said:

The federal farm board has learned something about the grain business in its few months of activity, and it has learned that the law of supply and demand has not been repealed. It has learned that the government, with all its resources, cannot operate against the law of supply and demand without disaster to the country and to the political party which is responsible for such an attempt.

The price of wheat now is hurt by the earlier efforts of the farm board, which was going to "put the grain dealer out of business."

It is my opinion that the farm board temporarily held the price of wheat up, although you may not all agree with me. The question is whether that was any benefit, especially to the farmer, since the grain, by that time, had nearly all passed into second hands. The effect was to withhold wheat which would have gone abroad. We now are suffering a declining price in wheat, and the farm board has found out that some one must distribute the grain.

The grain merchant was going to be scrapped, the farm board said, but after some experience it is more and more accepting the existing plan of marketing and providing that more of the profit go to the farmer.

I believe the plan is sound. I see no reason why the farmer should not organize as other industries are organized. I see no reason why co-operative marketing should not be a success. And what of it? The farmer has a right to go into business and become one of us. I believe we should accept them to be a part of the system.

Mr. Legge of the farm board called us "gamblers and pink-ticket operators, and swivel chair farmers." We were not to be allowed to stay. Then the board found out we were performing a service. The accusations have stopped. I hope from now on there will be less of political name-calling. The farm board has calmed down, the grain men can calm down, and all can get along together.

C. D. MORRIS of the Public Relations Department of the Western Railroads, formerly a resident of St. Joseph, told the visiting dealers that,

The government was violating the fifth amendment to the federal constitution by attempting to take the private property of the grain trade without just compensation.

"We have lost one-third of our passenger travel since I left St. Joseph eight years ago. And yet we want everybody in the transportation business that wants in. You never heard a railroad man say a word against

hard-surfaced roads, motor cars, or river transportation. But we do object if they tax you and me and the other fellow to pay for it.

"Put the airplane, the truck, the river barge on the same basis as the railroads, and we'll put them out of business in less than a year. You don't get anything for nothing; those things are paid for in taxes. One branch of industry is favored only to the injury of another.

"Freight rates are not reduced because we spent \$407,000,000 last year to support the government. The railroads didn't pay it; you did. The railroads are just tax collectors."

In Attendance

Iowa was represented by Ed. Barton, Shenandoah; Ray Cox and Mrs. Cox and Yvonne Cox, Farragut; C. W. Good and G. W. Good, Hamburg.

Everett Johnson, Shenandoah; Leslie Johnson, Riverton; Frank Maxwell, Pacific Junction; Andy Nielsen, Gravity; Bert Reid, Hamburg; F. J. Schreck, New Market; Ed. Shearer, Riverton; M. W. Waugh and C. G. Wilson, Blockton.

Missouri shippers: J. D. Aherns, Corning; Reed Bailey, Forest City; G. C. Clark, Union Star; G. C. Clary, Clearmont; Roy Davis, Barnard; John Donan, Mound City; Fred Howitt and Mrs. Howitt, King City; Wayne Lawrence, Craig; B. E. Layton, Weston; H. F. Leet, Maryville; E. W. Lorch, St. Louis; L. I. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, Craig; A. W. Payne, Brookfield; C. F. Raiser, Forest City; J. T. Roberts, Union Star; A. D. Saunders, Rea; L. L. Teare, Craig; William Wells, Hopkins; C. O. Williams, Fairfax; G. C. Masters, H. H. Hodgson, Mr. Berig, Major Moberly and Martin Raymer, Kansas City.

From Nebraska came James Barta, Paul; K. M. Beaman, Dunbar; Clifford Boehnen, DuBois; E. J. Bohling and Mrs. Bohling, Sedan; E. F. Hart and Mrs. Hart, Edgar; H. M. Heinicke, Naponee; T. B. King and Mrs. King, Central City; A. E. Miller, Mrs. Miller and the Misses Miller, Elk Creek; Fred Mueller and Mrs. Mueller, Syracuse.

John Pearson, Preston; James Pearsy, Harbine; T. F. Ryan, Dawson; Otto Schnulle, Harbine; George A. Stites, Union; M. J. Stotzel, Roseland; C. D. Sturtevant, of Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., Omaha; H. C. Westerman, DuBois; T. J. Whittaker, Falls City; Joe Windle, Salem, and J. B. Zuer, Adams.

The Kansas Delegation included C. E. Andrews, Carden; Earl Bartley, Powhattan; C. H. Blanke and W. A. Boyle, Atchison; J. F. Brant, Robinson; L. A. Cardwell, Morrill; P. M. Chubbuck, Rice; R. M. Cornelison, Reserve; J. W. Douglass, Nortonville; Howard and J. W. Falkner, Belvue.

F. H. Geiger, Jr., Everest; J. M. Gilmore, Reserve; Gerald Gordon, Highland; E. B. Hedge and Mrs. Hedge, Whiting; L. W. Green, Padonia; W. H. Hilt, Bern; G. C. Hipple and George E. Hogle, secretary Hutchinson Board of Trade, Hutchinson; Adolph Kanel, Hamlin; C. Roy Kiker, Washington; A. and Paul Koelzer, Seneca; Paul Ludicke, Home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Martney, Atchison; Curt Miller and John Misse, Highland; Nels Monson, Everest; Jacob Olsen, Moray; F. E. Pratt, Reserve; G. A. Roberts, Denton; H. Schimmels, Marysville; Clyde Stratton, Powhattan; H. V. Swanson, Beattie; W. M. Taylor, Robinson; F. O. Wheeler, Seneca; D. F. and Owen Whittaker, Troy; Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Zuger, Sparks.

Cornstalk gas to light and heat cities was announced recently by the American Chemical Society. Ordinary sewage and plain cornstalks are allowed to decompose, forming the gas. The author of the discovery is Dr. A. M. Buswell, Professor of Sanitary Chemistry at Illinois, assisted by C. S. Boruff.

Short selling of grain and stocks is by no means so prevalent as the enemies of the exchanges would have us believe. Richard Whitney, pres. of the New York Stock Exchange, said that the questionnaires to stock exchange firms at the close of business Nov. 12 disclosed that the short interest was but one-eighth of one per cent of the value of all stocks listed.

Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Hold 51st Annual Convention

Once again the country's oldest grain dealers organization convened; and, once again every delegate attending the meeting went away with a heap of new and profitable ideas. Some 200 attending profited thereby.

This year the convention was held in the new Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, O., on June 19-20, and pleasantly so, for the distinctive atmosphere certainly became the gathering.

The program was one of the best ever presented, and enthusiasm waxed hot and long. Nowhere have speakers been so applauded and congratulated, and nowhere have they given the time and thought in preparing their individual addresses. Every speaker seemed to have "his feet on the ground," and dealt with concrete facts rather than with casual notions (the Farm Board representative excepted). So excellent are they that they will appear as features in this and coming numbers.

The festivities the evening before the convention will go down in the memories of those present as the most enjoyable yet indulged in. The boatride Thursday evening was a "howling" success, with tones of ecstasy predominating.

The officers of the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n were continually praised for their splendid efforts, and thrice did the assembled delegates extend a rising vote of appreciation as a token of their accomplishments, particularly to Sec'y W. W. "Bill" Cummings of Toledo, and President Edgar Thierwechter of Oak Harbor, O.

Another trip to Kingsville, Ont., was approved and slated for Aug. 28.

Visiting and chatting on the floor of the Toledo Produce Exchange was the order of the day, delegates gathering there before and after the business sessions. The exchange held "Open House" all the time.

THE FIRST BUSINESS SESSION was called to order by President Edgar Thierwechter, Oak Harbor, in the ballroom of the Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, at 10:30, June 19.

INVOCATION was delivered by W. S. Cook, Columbus.

The address of welcome on the part of Mayor Jackson was delivered by Dan O'Rourke.

KENT KEILHOLTZ, Toledo, president of The Toledo Produce Exchange, welcomed the delegates on the part of that organization. He said:

Welcome by Kent Keilholtz

It is a real pleasure to again welcome the Grain and Feed Dealers of Ohio to our home city. I have been attending these conventions for 25 years, and before going any further I wish to ask how many in this room have the same record. I know our good friend Sam Rice has, but who else in the room has done likewise? I had in mind to tell a story or two, but I am not a good story teller, and as Grove Patterson, the Editor of our prominent Toledo paper, said: "You might better give a serious talk than to try a wisecrack if you do not know how." As you well know many of us like to travel, we like to call on our friends, but our greatest pleasure is in receiving them in our home city.

With grain prices at the lowest of the season it may be depressing to some, but with me I wish to utter a cheerful note. The worst is over. All things must run their course. Sometimes they must get terribly sick before they get better, which is followed by a rapid recovery. It has been demonstrated that even the Farm Board with its five hundred million dollars cannot overcome supply and demand. Supply and de-

mand will always rule, and as Mr. Legge stated in his Kansas City speech on Wednesday night, as soon as the farmers realize that it is unproductive to enlarge their acreage just that soon will prices advance. He also made a statement that the Stabilization Board would not purchase any wheat until there was an emergency, and who knows when that emergency will arrive without knowing world conditions. The Farm Board made a vast mistake when they over-estimated the European demand last Fall, and in predicting a substantial advance in prices which was replaced by a severe decline, has put the whole grain trade in a quandary.

The grain trade must carry on. Millions of bushels of various grains are produced and must be marketed. The regular channels of trade have been attacked by legislation for years, but supply and demand still rule. Supply and demand are ruling today, which accounts for the present low level of prices, but it will make for better conditions. Prices will be low enough which will encourage increased consumption both here and abroad. This will make for market activity, and I predict that the grain business which has been dull and sluggish will quickly recover. I do not know of any business where you can get into the dumps so quickly and make a marked recovery in such short time.

If I could see everyone in this room four months from now I know I would be looking into a different picture than I am today. Toledo is progressing. Toledo is gaining as a grain market. While just recently an elevator of 300,000 bushels was demolished a new plant of 2½ million bushel is being erected. Toledo is the logical location for the distribution of grain. It is also gaining in the manufacture of flour and feeds, and is the second largest railroad center in the country.

Just last week Chicago opened its magnificent new Board of Trade Building, a monument to years of progress and service to commerce and agriculture. It is a 44 story building erected at an expenditure of 22 million dollars. I was glad to have been there at the dedication of this building, and it is my personal wish that when any of you are in Chicago you at least look in on the trading floor from the gallery of this building.

The grain men have many problems, but who hasn't now days? President Hoover has been criticized, but why not give him a chance? We are not here for a year or two years. We live on and before Mr. Hoover has finished his term of office I predict another period of great prosperity. Right or wrong we have the Farm Board. Right or wrong we have the revised tariff. Right or wrong we have prohibition. We have taken care of prohibition all right. Other conditions it takes years to change. As I said before sometimes conditions must go to their worst before there is a change for the better, and I now feel that we have arrived at that period and things are going to be better. I am looking forward to better things in the grain trade, better things for you and for me. My best wish is that you have a pleasant time while in Toledo, and if there is anything that our members can do for you it will be our greatest pleasure.

Response by Sam Rice

SAM RICE, genial past president of Metamora, O., ably responded:

The Ohio Grain and Feed Dealers have always enjoyed coming to Toledo. It is here they have held their largest and most successful conventions. The ideal location and natural surroundings of your city makes it attractive to visitors. So we are pleased to convene here for our 51st Annual Convention.

An organization that has stood the test of over half a century is evidence that it was well founded.

We are here from Lake Erie's old historic shores, from that region known as the garden spot of America, northwestern Ohio, from the beautiful and fertile valleys of Miami, and then on beyond where cities and villages nestle in fields of green and gold.

The members of our organization are interested primarily in the distribution of the products that go to sustain life, which is a tremendous responsibility. We are interested in paying the maximum price to the producer of these products and at the same time place them on the table of the ultimate consumer at the lowest possible cost.

The marketing system of which we are a part is one that has been built on a firm rock of years' and years' experience. And today it is so perfected that we can proudly boast that our products are distributed from producers to consumers at the lowest margin of profit. But if perchance a new marketing system is ever conceived that will give to our people a better system whereby the products of the farm will be so distributed that the American farmer will receive more for his labor and at the same time the consumer get more for his money then we as true American Citizens who love that Flag and the Country for which it stands will doff our hats to the new order of things, which is to take place of the old.

It is this type of men, honored sirs, that I have the distinguished privilege on their behalf to thank you for your hearty greetings of welcome.

President Thierwechter's Annual Address

PRESIDENT THIERWECHTER followed with this splendid and stimulating talk.

I have wondered as I stand here this morning whether we are here to attend the funeral or obsequies of a crop year which is now drawing to a close, or whether we are here to celebrate the birth of a new year with its possibilities before us.

The past year has been one of an uncertain and disturbed condition in our industry created by the entrance of government agencies into our business; by conditions created by the entrance of government into the grain market; by the recession of business; by the establishment in many foreign countries of flour and wheat tariffs; and by the erratic movement of markets.

The new year ahead of us, with its possibilities before us, should prove more profitable due to the fact that we should be in a position to benefit from the difficulties encountered last year, and be in a position to anticipate more clearly what we have before us.

It is now becoming generally recognized that the present conditions of our business is not one of brief temporary pause in our progress, nor a short local recession. This economic depression is serious and world-wide.

We are confronted by a condition, not a theory.

The tariff battle, which has been surging back and forth due to sectional fighting and alleged vote-swapping contests in which any broad view of business interests of a country as a whole have apparently had little place, is now past. However, I am still firm in my opinion that it would have been far better had no campaign promises been made regarding the tariff or farm relief and the whole subject had just been let alone. Just when a definite constructive program of legislation is most needed, business confidence has been still worse upset by the uncertainty to which any termination would have been welcome.

Difficulties and trouble is apparently thickening around the administration. The Farm Board was expected by farmers to maintain and advance the prices of products. The general downward price trend has made this impossible and many view the board as having failed. Whether it has can only be seen in the future. Since the War we have lived in an era of political conservatism and it appears now that this is drawing to a close. It seems probable that the years ahead will show political trends in the direction of more radical economic experiments.

Whatever one may think the government should do, the individual can do much to improve the general condition. Each of us must adjust ourselves and our business as best we may. We must face the prospect that improvement may be delayed and will, no doubt, be very slow. Our country cannot easily attain a prosperous condition with the rest of the world economically sick, therefore, world markets are bound to be slow.

Before a new movement can get under way, further adjustment must be made. Each individual can contribute most by setting his own house in order. Many of us are in doubt worrying along at low pressure and not making any particular money. Some of us are running at a loss hoping that in a little while former conditions will return in force. I, personally, am convinced that this is a mistaken policy.

I regret the necessity of stating that I feel we must revamp our business. Methods in operation must be re-studied and reformed; selling methods and costs must necessarily have to be overhauled, this being particularly important because in our retail field margins will not be as high and competition considerably keener.

Even though some measure of improvement may be expected this fall, I, nevertheless, believe that the wisest policy is to adjust our business and do it now so that our industry will show a profit under present conditions; second, to do this it is our duty to retain as much as possible the capacity for future expansion which can be used when the opportunity for it is again presented.

Grain Trade will Weather the Storm.—You may think that I am somewhat pessimistic in my ideas of the future, however, I want to assure you that there is no question in my mind but that the grain trade headed by the efficient men that it has at the head of the numerous organizations will weather the storm as it has many other times in the past, and be in considerably better condition than ever before. I realize it is going to take hard work and efficient management to do this but I feel that as a whole we are equal to this task.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report

SEC'Y W. W. CUMMINGS, Toledo, followed with his two reports:

The past year has been one of uncertainty and anxiety for the grain men and the uncertainty is still in the air. The formation of co-operative companies to handle the farmer's grain should not interfere with the regular grain man doing business along the lines he has been following for many years, that is, giving his patrons good service and handling his grain on a reasonable profit. Competition is said to be the life of trade and if such is the case, trade is certainly going to be lively.

The members have been so taken up with their own trials and tribulations that they have forgotten their duty to the Ass'n in trying to line up new members. It is an indisputable fact that the grain dealers need the state and national ass'ns to help them stay in business and the larger the association the more help it will be to the individual members but the said members do not seem to realize this enough to try and persuade their neighbors to join with us.

The Board of Directors offered a prize of \$15.00 to the one obtaining the most members, \$10.00 as second prize and \$5.00 as third prize. But in each case 5 or more members must be obtained. Mr. T. S. Troxel won the first prize having obtained 5 new members.

The following persons also obtained one or more new members: Edgar Thierwechter, 5; O. P. Hall, 2; J. A. Streicher, 2; Ralph Brown, 2; John Motz, 1; L. B. Miller, 1; S. L. Rice, 1; F. O. Diver, 1; Eli Short, 1; Chas. Keilholtz, 1.

Eight local meetings were held the past year and were well attended. The association also sponsored a boat trip to Kingsville, Ont., from Toledo and about three hundred grain dealers and their families participated. The Secretary recommends that same trip be repeated this year.

The Secretary also recommends that the directors be increased from five to seven members to consist of three grain men, two millers and two feed men, also that a 2nd Vice-President be added to the list of officers.

Treasurers Report, June 18, 1930

Receipts

Balance on hand June, 1929.	\$2,088.55
Interest (J. F. Zahm & Co.)	120.00
Annual dues	2,635.00

\$4,843.55

Disbursements

Cedar Point meeting 1929..	\$ 128.50
Membership prize	50.00
Printing, stationary	76.55
Stenographer	520.00
Postage	104.02
Multigraph letters	34.30
Telephone and telegraph...	3.70
Officers and Dirs. traveling expense	144.83
Group meetings expense...	146.25
Grain & Feed Deal. Natl. Assn.	190.00
Arbitration fee ret'd.	20.00
U. S. Chamber of Commerce	15.00
Secretary's salary	1,200.00

\$2,633.15

Balance on hand	\$2,210.40
Notes J. F. Zahm & Co.	\$2,000.00
Commerce Bank	210.40
W. W. Cummings, Treasurer.	

The reports were all accepted, and a rising vote of thanks was extended the able secretary, on motion of Kent Keilholtz.

COMITE APPOINTMENTS were, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS: E. C. Eikenberry, Camden; C. E. Groce, Circleville; and Grover C. Cline, Ashville.

NOMINATIONS: John Motz, Brice; Sam L. Rice, Metamora; and Boyd Swope, Canal Winchester.

AUDITING: Wm. Cook, Columbus; Siva Bender, Toledo; and John Boggs, Circleville.

AN INVITATION to visit the exchange floor before and after luncheon was taken advantage of by a majority of those in attendance, where they visited and exchanged pleasantries.

Thursday Afternoon Session

The second business session was called to order by Pres. Thierwechter, at 2 P. M., Thursday afternoon.

E. J. BELL, of the Division of Co-operative Marketing of the Federal Farm Board, opened the session with an address on "The Activities of the Federal Farm Board."

A. W. CARPENTER, sales manager of the Larowe Milling Co., Detroit, next spoke on "Science and Showmanship in Feed Merchandising." His helpful train of profitable ideas in the matter of better merchandising of feed will be featured in the "Feed" Department.

FRED SALE, Indianapolis, Ind., amiable sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n and other organizations, concluded the program with expressions of appreciation of the splendid program, also issuing an invitation to everyone to attend the annual convention of the National Hay Ass'n, to be held at Columbus, O., on July 7-8. The greetings of the Indiana organization were also courteously extended the Buckeye delegates.

Boat Ride Glorious

Upon registering with the obliging representatives of the Ohio Mill Mutual Insurance Agency of Columbus, everyone was given a free ticket for a boat-ride on the big steamer "Greyhound." And on the appointed hour of nine "she" pulled anchor for a beautiful moonlight trip extending well towards mid-night.

The lake was calm, the music peaceful, the air quietly refreshing, and the companionship unsurpassable.

The trip was unanimously voted a huge success. It was graciously furnished with the courteous compliments of the Toledo Produce Exchange and the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

On returning everyone walked directly to their hotel room and retired (?).

Friday Morning Session

Following an hour of watching the grain markets sag, the third business session was called to order by President Thierwechter at 10:30.

H. F. PRUE, Federal Grain Supervisor, Toledo, opened the meeting with a helpful discussion on "Factors Relating to Grading Grain." His address will be featured in the coming number.

L. M. THOMAS, Chief Chemist of the Midwest Laboratories, Columbus, interestingly spoke on "Chemistry and Your Business." His talk appears elsewhere in this number.

SEC'Y CUMMINGS injected the current option market at this point. Everyone must have been short, as there was no groaning over the decline.

FRANK R. MOORMAN, sales manager, Warren-Teed Seed Co., Chicago, gave a fascinating talk on "Pure Seeds and Why." He presented statistics and a brief outline of the results accomplished by the introduction on modern methods into the seed business. His address appears in the "Seeds" Department of this number.

ALLEN ROGERS, Supervisor, Public Relations, New York Central Ry., Chicago, gave an interesting talk on "Transportation." He outlined the experiences of a young married couple in the year 1831, who took a trip on the Mohawk & Hudson R. R., the nucleus of the N. Y. C., which ran 17 miles from Albany to Schenectady, N. Y. "Quite the event of our honey-moon," the bride wrote, "was this trip of 17 miles at 12 miles an hour. Although my parasol was burned by hot wood coals, and my dress ruined beyond recognition, yet the thrill of riding behind the new DeWitt Clinton engine more than made up for the loss."

This was less than 100 years ago. Even national elections and installations are still nearly four months apart, so placed years ago that the candidate would both have time to learn of the election returns and also to travel to the seat of government. Now a person can get to Washington from any part of the country in 2½ days by plane.

Recently, when I was connected with one of the New York City newspapers, we were trying to get Mrs. Byrd on the telephone. Her line was continuously busy. We knew she had a receiving set with which she kept in constant touch with her husband, Commander Byrd, at the South Pole. So we had our radio operator broadcast a message to the South Pole asking them to broadcast to her to please hang up the receiver and telephone us. In just three-and-one-half minutes after that message was sent Mrs. Byrd had called us. That is real speed, particularly considering the distance the messages had to travel.

And it is estimated that in five years we will think nothing of traveling at 500 miles an hour.

But, as in the pioneer days mentioned, American citizens have been continually fighting against "taxation without due representation." The Boston Tea Party was fought solely for this reason. Why governmental expenditures last year exceeded even the per capita expenditure for food last year.

If a man started making \$10 gold pieces at the rate of 1 a minute for 24 hours a day and 365 days a year from the year One, he would not have near the fund that will be spent this year by federal, state and local governments. That is the place where we must all turn our attention if we are to profitably survive.

J. A. CHISHOLM, McKean, Pa., retail feed dealer and sales representative of the Kasco Mills of Toledo, ably spoke on "How to Change Your Credit Sales of Side-Lines To a Strictly Cash Basis," with particular



O. Perry Hall, Greenville, O., President-Elect

emphasis upon feeds. This subject was studied by the speaker with a thoroughness that only reading his discourse will reveal. He undertook preparing his paper with the idea in his mind that dealers were particularly anxious to know how to accomplish this task without ruining their businesses. While he treats only the sale of feeds, yet the principles he lays down are profitably applicable to the sale of all side-lines. The chain store has obviously not stimulated the business of the side-line merchandiser, as he points out. This excellent treatise, the best we have yet been privileged to hear, appears in the "Feeds" department of this number.

IN CONCLUDING the last session, W. S. Cook, Columbus, chairman of the Auditing Com'te reported the statement of the Treasurer to be correct. This report was accepted by the convention.

E. C. EIKENBERRY, Camden, chairman of the Resolutions Com'te, next read the following resolutions, all of which were accepted as read. Charles Quinn, Toledo, sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, recommended this organization endorse the action of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in condemning certain features of the Federal Farm Board Act, and request its repeal. This resolution is incorporated herewith.

Resolutions Adopted

Increase in Officers

In order to afford an adequate representation on its official roster of the varied interest composing the membership of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers' Ass'n, be it

RESOLVED, that the number of directors of the Ass'n be increased from five to seven members, and that there be created the office of second vice president.

Direct Farm Board Activities Along Legitimate Lines

Twelve months have passed since the enactment of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the organization of the Federal Farm Board under its authority.

The operations of the Farm Board in the handling of grains have been of such a character as to indicate a policy founded on a broad interpretation and application of the provisions of the act. Primarily to control the disposition of surplus grain products in such manner as to sustain prices and return a maximum reward to producers the Farm Board set about to stabilize prices by loan limits based on terminal market values and later by actual purchase and storage of grain. Because of heavy carry-over from the crop of 1928 coupled with a restricted foreign demand the means at the command of the Board, altho considered practically limitless proved inadequate. Prices broke through the limits set for loans by co-operative organizations and finally despite liberal purchases for Board account plunged headlong to lower levels in response to the law of supply and demand. The fallacy of the attempt to interfere with the action of the law of Supply and Demand is fully demonstrated even in the face of the resources of the Federal Government and the application of the cherished principles of the proponents of the Farm Relief Legislation.

By this experience it is definitely proven that economic laws must be respected and that efforts to nullify their operation prove futile. All such attempts are unscientific and aggravate the situation. There does not seem to be an escape from the fact that no nation producing a 'sizable surplus' of any basic commodity can set the 'prices' for the consumers of the world. Diminishing demands and stimulated production on the part of competing sources of supply nullify and bring to naught all such attempts. The results with the grain crops of 1929 prove the truth of these statements.

The twelve months of governmental interference has resulted in a restriction of operations by private interests and diminution of private capital in use in the grain industry. Uncertainty as to competitive action on the part of the government and a seeming hostility to the individual and independent operator paralyzed individual initiative and discouraged the exercise of the ingenuity of the independent grain trader to meet conditions that were most unusual and which intensified the general industrial depression already prevailing because of unhealthy economic conditions. It is not possible to set forth in detail the evidences of the fail-

ure of the policies of the Farm Board, but from a deep concern for the welfare of the producers of grain and a sincere plea for justice to the independent operator in grain. Be it

RESOLVED: That we request the Farm Board, in the light of past experience, to refrain from further attempts to control the marketing of surplus grain either by the artificial process of "pegging" the price or by the purchase and storage of grain for government account with government funds, believing that beneficial and corrective results can never be achieved by unscientific and uneconomic processes. Be it

RESOLVED: That the Ohio Ass'n of Grain and Feed Dealers request of the Federal Farm Board, such a modification of its policy as will extend to independent dealers in grain such recognition as may be allowed under the terms of the Marketing Act and that it shall not promote any enterprise that will entail the confiscation of investments in facilities for handling grain. Be it

RESOLVED: That the grain dealers of Ohio again pledge their adherence to any plan that will really aid the farmer to place his industry on a plane of economic equality with industry in general firmly believing that the recovery of Agriculture from its present depressed condition can only result in a corresponding improvement in the condition of the grain trade.

For Repeal of Marketing Act

RESOLVED by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers' Ass'n, that we endorse the action of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America in asking for the repeal of those sections of the Agricultural Marketing Act which place the Government of the United States in private business. At its annual convention, held in Washington, D. C., on May 1st, the Chamber expressed its opposition to the use of government funds in providing capital for operation of agricultural co-operatives and for the buying and selling of commodities for the purpose of attempting stabilization. The Chamber's resolution further condemned as a permanent policy of Government the employment of public funds for the purpose of participation in business in competition with established agencies, and it supported the proposal for an amendment to the Agricultural Marketing Act to repeal the authority of the Federal Farm Board to use federal funds for such a purpose.

We are in hearty sympathy with this action of the Chamber. We believe that the Agricultural Marketing Act is a subversion of the principles of private initiative, which principles underlie the very foundation of our government. Should these principles be accepted as a permanent policy the result can only lead to the socialization of American industry.

RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the pres. of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

Resolutions were adopted recording the Ass'n's appreciation of the effective services of Sec'y Cummings and the able and dignified administration of Pres. Thierwechter.

A resolution thanking the Produce Exchange and its individual members for the courtesies extended to visiting members of the ass'n was adopted.

New Officers

JOHN H. MOTZ, Brice, chairman of the Nominations Com'te, read the following recommendations, all of which were accepted, as read:

President, O. Perry Hall, Greenville; 1st Vice President, L. B. Miller, Springfield; 2nd Vice President, F. R. Bowes, Toledo; Sec'y-Treasurer, W. W. Cummings, Toledo.

DIRECTORS for the ensuing years are: Edgar Thierwechter, Oak Harbor; Phil Sayles, Toledo; Fred Watkins, Cleveland; Oscar E. Teegardin, Duvall; Ralph Brown, Cincinnati; E. M. Stultz, Massillon; and L. G. Bradstock, Wellington.

Following the election, retiring President Thierwechter called the new president to the chair, congratulated him and pledged his whole-hearted co-operation.

THE NEW PRESIDENT stated he appreciated the responsibilities entrusted to his care and the loyal co-operation pledged him. Mr. Hall stated he hoped to live up to the excellent standard set by his predecessors,

and said he sincerely hoped to exceed all past records in accomplishments.

On his unselfish suggestion, the delegation once more gave a rousing, rising vote of thanks and appreciation to the officers of the past year.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Registration at Toledo

Among those who registered were the following:

BALTIMORE sent E. H. Beer, of E. H. Beer & Co.; Harry E. Elgert; O. M. Gibson; and David H. Larkin, chief inspector.

BUFFALO sent Geo. B. Wood, of the Seymour-Wood Grain Co.; and F. G. Pierce.

FROM PITTSBURGH were A. F. Fischer; Roy Harper, Harper Grain Co.; Wallace A. Low, Jesse C. Stewart & Co.; and O. A. Rector. Another from Pennsylvania was J. A. Chisholm, of McKean.

FROM FORT WAYNE, Ind., came G. F. Cabler; Dorothy Collar; Chris G. Egly and Eli and Mrs. E. P. Short. From INDIANAPOLIS came Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers and of the Millers Ass'n, and sec'y of the National Hay Ass'n; and Com. Perry Stapleton. Another Hoosier was Clifford Gordon of Converse, Ind.

THE MACHINERY TRADE were represented by Joe M. Bell, of the Bauer Brothers Co., Springfield, O.; J. J. Pollard of Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa.; and W. B. Sutton of the Huntley Mfg. Co., Brockton, N. Y.

FROM MICHIGAN came A. W. Carpenter and A. C. McFate, both of Detroit.

CINCINNATI sent D. J. Schuh, executive sec'y of the Cincinnati Board of Trade. Ralph Brown was just operated upon for appendicitis, so could not "make" it.

FROM CHICAGO came Frank R. Moorman, Warren-teed Seed Co.; W. H. Grubbs; and L. M. Fitzhugh.

INSURANCE MEN present, who took charge of registration, included: J. Wallace Huntington, L. S. Rice, R. S. Castle, and LeRoy Neal, all of the Columbus office. J. E. Anderson was also in attendance.

FROM CLEVELAND came Fred E. Watkins; H. E. Motts; and E. H. Bagley.

FROM COLUMBUS were W. S. Cook; C. W. Eberhard; C. E. Griffith, Uhlmann Grain Co.; R. F. Knight and L. M. Thomas.

Others from Ohio were: Fred A. Abbott, Delta, Calvin and Earl Amstutz, Pandora; Geo. K. Atyeo, Norwalk; Orville Badertscher, Defiance; Karl M. Baker, Kenton; J. W. Baluss, Sr. and Jr., Mark Center; Miss N. Beibell, Van Wert; John G. Boggs, Circleville; C. L. Bowman and wife, Mt. Blanchard; L. S. Brandon, Van Wert; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; W. S. Bricker and wife, Oak Harbor.

R. C. Calvelage, Ft. Jennings; T. J. Campbell, Bucyrus; G. C. Cline, Ashville; Henry Delvanthal, Napoleon; E. T. Dickey, Lima; E. L. Diller, Buffton; Paul Dudgeon, Rockford; G. K. Durling, Wadsworth; Alfred P. Eier, Nevada; E. C. Eikenberry, Camden; Harry E. Elgert, Baltimore; G. C. Evermerich, Perrysburg; Ed. Fauble and wife, Swanton; G. R. Forrester, Oak Harbor.

A. L. Garman, Delphos; C. S. Gooding, Delaware; C. K. Graham, Cridersville; R. W. Graham, Defiance; L. Grandstaff and wife, Delphos; H. Granger, Delaware; C. E. Groce, Circleville; Geo. C. Grover, Risingsun; H. Grover, Hicksville; O. P. Hall, Greenville; F. A. Hesselkus, Elmore; E. E. Healy, Kenton; W. F. Heffner, Circleville; Wm. H. Herrnstien, Chillicothe; C. A. Heigel and wife, Leipsic; Karl Helburg, Okolona; Hoyt and O. B. Hinkle, Montpelier; W. H. Hochstetler, Findlay; A. J. Hornung, New Bavaria.

J. R. Johnson, Baltimore; P. E. Johnston, Liberty Center; F. Kalmbach, North Baltimore; Wm. C. Keiner, Bellevue; W. H. Kemmer, Hamler; Chas. E. Krohn, Deshler; Mrs. Paul Krumlauf, Mt. Blanchard; A. J. Lantz, Pettitsville; C. S. Latshaw, Defiance; Mrs. Ruth Lemunyon, Oak Harbor; D. W. Mahaffey and wife, Morral; H. P. Mann, Bluffton; P. Maurer and wife, Ottawa; D. E. and Jane Maxwell, Kirby; Glenn L. Miller and wife, Defiance; C. F. Mondhank and wife, Lancas-

The New Tariff Law

ter; W. C. Mote, Laura; John H. Motz, Brice. G. M. North, Groveport; G. E. O'Brien, Greenville; Leonard Patten, Defiance; S. D. Peoples, Wayne; W. H. Pickard, Bowling Green; A. R. Pound, Newark; A. H. Raabe, Ft. Jennings; F. J. Reider, Bowling Green; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. and Florence Resler, Caledonia; Sam L. Rice, Metamora; Miss Bernice Rodgers, Defiance; C. H. Rubins, Kenton; J. A. Rupp and wife, Elmira; F. H. Ryer, Lindsey; C. C. Schiventz, New Madison; Geo. L. Schultz, Bucyrus; C. S. Shawber, Malinta; Mr. and Mrs. Shedwick, Ottawa; C. H. Shuler, Bowling Green; G. H. Smith and wife, and Marvel Smith, Hoytville; S. A. Steele, Chillicothe; S. B. Swope, Canal Winchester.

G. S. Tawney, Hamler (Gallup, p. o.); Oscar Teegardin, Duvall; Edgar Thierwechter, Oak Harbor; T. S. Troxell, Delaware; W. C. Ulmer, Marion (R. F. D. No. 8); H. W. Updike, Fredericktown; C. E. Wagner, Mt. Gilead; S. L. Warner, Circleville; F. L. Watkins, Mansfield; P. C. Weber, Archbold; Frank Werner, Wadsworth (R. F. D. No. 1); S. A. Wenner, Carey; G. D. Wyse, Pettisville and Marcus Yager, West Unity.

The prohibition of import of wheat and wheat flour into Spain is to remain in effect until the price of wheat in Spain exceeds \$1.75 per bushel.

So far, not one act of federal or state authority in their exercise of power over marketing methods, either before or since passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act, has brought one penny of benefit to producer, consumer or the public generally. Yet the desire to tamper continues. Congress and its boards and bureaus and commissions would not undertake to half sole a shoe, or mend a watch or instruct the captain how to run his ship, but all are eager to tell commerce how to conduct itself, and, when it fails humbly to respond, to call it names and condemn it to the political whipping post.—Northwestern Miller.

New Elevator in U. S. S. R.

There is being built at the present time at Cherson, U. S. S. R., a grain elevator with a capacity of 1,850,000 bushels. The plans for the elevator are being prepared by James Stewart Corp. of Chicago, and the construction work is being carried out with the technical help and resources of the Soviet Union herself.

The elevator is located on the bank of the river Dnieper, and will be able to receive grain both by barges and railroad cars as well as wagons and motor trucks. Besides, there will be shipping to sea going steamers and railroad cars.

Owing to the nature of the soil the elevator had to be placed 100 meters away from the river. For conveying grain from workhouse to steamers there will be erected two galleries: One 100 meters long from workhouse to wharf, and another 250 meters long along the wharf. During seven working hours the elevator will be able to ship to boats 260,000 bushels of grain.

For unloading barges there will be installed a system of pneumatic unloaders to take care of two barges at one and the same time, and with an unloading capacity of 115,000 bushels in seven hours. On the dock there will be constructed surge bins with a capacity of 40,000 bushels where grain received from barges can be stored if necessary. A conveyor belt will carry the grain from surge bins into workhouse.

Facilities will be provided for unloading 75,000 bushels of grain from railroad cars in seven working hours. The receiving pits will be adapted for unloading both small cars of 16.5 tons and large cars of 50 tons each.

The equipment of elevator will consist of six legs and 25 belts of 20,000 bushels hourly capacity each; six hopper scales of 2500 bushels capacity each; a drier of 400 bushels hourly capacity for drying corn, and four cleaning machines.

After 18 months of talk and almost innumerable wrangles, Congress has finally passed and the President has signed the new tariff law, officially designated "The Tariff Act of 1930." The measure, as a whole, pleases no one and many of the schedules were bitterly attacked both in and out of Congress.

As is always the case, numerous compromises and vote trades were necessary and while the rates in the bill are the highest in history, need for protection for some of our industries, and especially for agriculture, rather than revenue for the government, were the dominant factors. In spite of that, however, some of our agricultural economists say the farmer will be more hurt than helped by the law.

There has been a large number of foreign protests and much talk of retaliation, but neither of these had any apparent influence upon the various schedules under consideration. What the ultimate effect may be upon both our export and our import trade, remains to be seen.

No very startling immediate influence need be looked for, except that imports are sure to be low for a while, due to the rushing in under the old rates, of large quantities of products carrying higher rates under the new law. As the whole world is now "protectionist" minded the new measure cannot, as a whole, be very strenuously objected to by any other country, but specific schedules may be such as to close our markets to some foreign products thus hurting producers abroad, and unduly raising prices here.

The flexible tariff provisions, which were retained in the law, in spite of a determined effort, upon the part of some members of Congress, to have them eliminated, may be helpful where the new rates are either too high or too low. The main trouble with this method of changing rates, however, arises from the fact that it is slow, and that in the meantime, great damage may be done.

THE EXPORT DEBENTURE plan for marketing agricultural products was finally eliminated from the bill, but only after the House had flatly told the Senate an agreement could not be reached unless that was stricken out. It was also said that the President would have vetoed the bill if the debenture plan had not been taken out.

As finally passed, and assigned by President Hoover, the measure carries the following rates that are of greatest interest to the grain, feed, and seed trades:

Barley, hulled or unhulled, 20 cents per bushel of forty-eight pounds; barley malt, 40 cents per one hundred pounds; pearl barley, patent barley and barley flour, 2 cents per pound.

Buckwheat, hulled or unhulled, 25c per one hundred pounds; buckwheat flour and grits or groats, one-half of 1c per pound.

Corn or maize, including cracked corn, 25c per bushel or fifty-six pounds; corn grits, meal, and flour, and similar products, 50c per one hundred pounds.

Oats, hulled or unhulled, 16c per bushel of thirty-two pounds; unhulled ground oats, 45c per one hundred pounds; oatmeal, rolled oats, oat grits, and similar oat products, 80c per one hundred pounds.

Paddy or rough rice, 1½c per pound; brown rice (hulls removed, all or in part), 1½c per pound; milled rice (bran removed, all or in part), 2½c per pound; broken rice, which will pass readily through a metal sieve perforated with round holes five and one-half sixty-fourths of one-inch in diameter and rice meal, flour, polish, and bran, five-eighths of 1c per pound.

Rye, 15c per bushel of fifty-six pounds; rye malt, 40c per one hundred pounds; rye flour and meal, 45c per one hundred pounds.

Wheat, 42c per bushel of sixty pounds; wheat, unfit for human consumption, 10 per centum ad valorem, wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar wheat products not specially provided for, \$1.04 per one hundred pounds.

Bran, shorts, by-product feeds obtained in milling wheat or other cereals, 10 per centum ad valorem; hulls of oats, barley, buckwheat, or other grains, ground or unground, 10c per one hundred pounds; dried beet pulp, malt sprouts, and brewers' grains, \$5 per ton; soy bean oil cake and soy bean oil-cake meal, three-tenths of 1c per pound; all other vegetable oil cake and oil meal cake, not specially provided for, three-tenths of 1c per pound; mixed feeds, consisting of an admixture of grains or grain products with oil cake, oil-cake meal, molasses, or other feedstuffs, 10 per centum ad valorem.

Screenings, scalplings, chaff, or scourings of wheat, flaxseed, or other grains or seeds: Unground or ground, 10 per centum ad valorem. Provided, That when grains or seeds contain more than 5 per centum of any one foreign matter dutiable at a rate higher than applicable to the grain or seed the entire lot shall be dutiable at such higher rate.

Oil-bearing seeds and materials: Castor beans, one-half of 1 cent per pound; flaxseed, 65 cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; poppy seed, 32 cents per one hundred pounds; sunflower seed, 2 cents per pound; apricot and peach kernels, 3 cents per pound; soy beans, 2 cents per pound; cotton seed, one-third of 1 cent per pound.

Grass seeds and other forage crop seeds: Alfalfa, 8 cents per pound; alsike clover, 8 cents per pound; crimson clover, 2 cents per pound; red clover, 8 cents per pound; white and ladino clover, 6 cents per pound; sweet clover, 4 cents per pound; clover, not specially provided for, 3 cents per pound; millet, 1 cent per pound; orchard grass, 5 cents per pound; rye grass, 3 cents per pound; timothy, 2 cents per pound; hairy vetch, 3 cents per pound; other vetch, 1½ cents per pound; bent-grass (genus agrostis), 40 cents per pound; bluegrass, 5 cents per pound; tall oat, 5 cents per pound; all other grass and forage crop seeds not specially provided for, 2 cents per pound. Provided, That no allowance shall be made for dirt or other impurities in seed of any kind.

Other garden and field seeds: Not specially provided for, 6 cents per pound; Provided, That the provisions for seeds in this schedule shall include such seeds whether used for planting or for other purposes.

Hay, \$5 per ton of two thousand pounds; straw, \$1.50 per ton of two thousand pounds; broom corn, \$20 per ton of 2,000 pounds; rice straw and rice fiber, \$10 per ton of two thousand pounds.

ON THE FREE LIST

Bones: Crude, steamed or ground; bone dust, bone meal, and bone ash; and animal carbon suitable only for fertilizing purposes.

Fish imported to be used for purposes other than human consumption.

Kelp.

Moss, seaweeds, and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not specially provided for.

Cowpeas, not specially provided for, and sugar beet seed.

Tankage, fish scrap, fish meal, codliver oil cake, and codliver oil cake meal, all the foregoing unfit for human consumption.

BONDED WAREHOUSES

Sec. 311 (in part)—No flour, manufactured in a bonded manufacturing warehouse from wheat imported after ninety days after the date of the enactment of this act, shall be withdrawn from such warehouse for exportation without payment of a duty on such imported wheat equal to any reduction in duty which by treaty will apply in respect of such flour in the country to which it is to be exported.

DRAWBACK AND REFUNDS

Sec. 313, (in part)—(a) Articles Made from Imported Merchandise.—Upon the exportation of articles manufactured or produced in the United States with the use of imported merchandise, the full amount of the duties paid upon the merchandise so used shall be refunded as drawback, less 1 per centum of such duties, except that such duties shall not be so refunded upon the exportation of flour or by-products produced from wheat imported after ninety days.

Berlin, Germany.—The Decree of Sept. 27, 1928, requiring the inspection of imports into Germany of barley from the United States (except from Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado) has again been prolonged to remain in effect until Dec. 31, 1930.

Indiana Grain Dealers Discuss Pool Contracts

The attractive program of the 29th mid-summer convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n was rewarded with a splendid turnout,—the largest of any midsummer meeting on record.

The one-day business session was held June 18 in the cozy library of the Board of Trade building, Indianapolis. Registration took place just outside of the library door, and totaled over 250.

PRESIDENT E. E. ELLIOTT, Muncie, called the first business session to order at 10:30.

The "booster com'ite" were first to receive consideration, some 33 new members having been obtained by them. The hearty praise and appreciation of the officers and directors of the ass'n was expressed.

J. E. FREDRICK, President, Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, Kokomo, opened the series of helpful addresses with a splendid talk on "Business Conditions as I See Them Today," starting off, of course, with pleasant comments on the great Hoosier state. He said:

"The American people are essentially individualists, but from the pioneer days up to the present day the American public has had to forfeit growing degrees of that individualism. It is quite natural, then, that we periodically rebel against taxes, government, laws, etc. The government, regardless of recent socialistic tendencies, is growing and developing, keeping pace with the increasing progress of business.

Overproduction seems now to be effecting all business, not to mention the farmer.

Underconsumption is a more vital economic factor, since business has not accurately anticipated the desires and demands of the consuming public. Never before has this country been in such a precarious situation.

The general economic condition of the farmer of this country is truly deplorable, since the farmer must sell on a low world market and buy on a high and protected domestic market.

We truly are "our brother's keeper," and if we violate that irrevocable law then we must pay with our last ounce of blood. Just look at Russia. We can and never will tolerate such conditions.

C. A. WAALLEN, Federal Grain Supervisor at Indianapolis, spoke on "The Necessity of Accurate Grain Grading," which address is published elsewhere.

Mr. Waalen illustrated his talk with a practical demonstration of the actual equipment used.

One-day grain grading instruction to be given at meetings of dealers thruout the state was also announced.

A BUFFET LUNCHEON, thoughtfully served on the exchange floor, was tendered the visitors with the compliments of the Board of Trade, grain, feed, seed and milling interests of Indianapolis.

After the pleasant intermingling of delegates during the noon hour the second business session was called to order by President Elliott.

LINTON COX, past president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and now a practicing lawyer, gave an opinion on the "Wheat Pool" contract offered the elevators of Indiana by the Central States Grain Ass'n. He discussed the contract sentence by sentence and disclosed many doubtful clauses.

Proposed "Wheat Pool" Contract with the Elevators of Indiana

THIS CONTRACT, entered into this..... day of....., 193..., between the Central States Grain Ass'n, Inc., a cooperative corporation (hereinafter called the Association), and....., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Indiana, or an individual or partnership (hereinafter called the Company), WITNESSETH THAT THE SAID PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Company shall receive, weigh, test, grade, load out and bill in car lots to the order of the Ass'n all grain delivered to the Company by individual members of the Ass'n.

2. The Company agrees to deliver to the order of the Ass'n and upon the order of the Ass'n an equivalent amount of grain of equal grade and quality as that received from members of the Ass'n for the Ass'n, less one-half of one per cent for natural shrinkage.

3. The Company agrees to report daily to the Ass'n the amount of grain received, including particularly reports on test weights and grades of grain; and the Ass'n shall supply the necessary printed forms for such purpose. In as much as the grower member may elect to exercise the first option set out in the individual grower contract, the Company agrees to forward by mail, post-paid, all such written requests made by the Ass'n's members, on the same day when such requests are received by the Company. Also, at the close of each business day, if any such requests shall have been received by the Company during that day, to wire the Ass'n the number of bushels, the kind and grade of the grain, covered by such request, excepting only such instances and periods as the Ass'n shall, by written instructions, except from this provision; all costs of such wires to be borne by the Ass'n.

4. The Company shall be liable for all losses incurred on grain delivered under this contract, that are the result of carelessness or negligence on the part of the Company or any of its officers or employees, and shall pay the amount of such losses on demand. The cause and amount of such losses may both be subject to arbitration.

5. The Ass'n shall provide and pay for fire or other insurance on all grain held for it, based on daily report furnished by the Company, and shall be entitled to collect all losses thereunder.

6. The Ass'n agrees that the Company is operating a private elevator and is not in any sense a public warehouse or elevator for the storage of grain. In case the Company secures a license as a public warehouse or elevator, a copy of its published charges and regulations shall be attached to this contract and become a part thereof.

7. The Company agrees that Terminal Market weights shall determine the amount of grain shipped in each car; and the Company agrees to furnish affidavit of weights on each car to support claims for shortage, etc., caused by leaking or damaged cars.

8. The Ass'n shall furnish shipping directions for grain as car loads are accumulated by the Company and covered by this contract. When specific routing instructions are given by the Ass'n, the Company agrees to follow such instructions.

9. The Ass'n agrees to pay all charges for elevator service immediately upon receipt of invoice from the Company, accompanied by evidence of delivery at or on order of Ass'n.

10. The Company agrees to mail bills of lading where rail shipments are made, or invoices where deliveries are made otherwise, to the office of the Ass'n the same day as delivery is made under this contract.

11. Both parties agree that all differences not otherwise settled shall be referred to a committee consisting of one person named by the Ass'n and one person named by the Company, and a third person to be selected by these two, the decision of such committee shall be final and conclusive, and their award shall be paid by the loser within ten days.

12. Both parties agree that all differences concerning the grade of grain shall be submitted to the nearest grain inspector regularly licensed under the United States Department of Agriculture, and his decision

shall be conclusive except as otherwise provided for by appeal boards, and the expense of such cases shall be divided equally.

13. The Ass'n shall have the right to make periodical inspections of the Company's facilities and methods of handling the Ass'n's grain, at the Ass'n's expense.

14. The Company shall not be responsible to the Ass'n members for making payments on grain delivered by them to the Ass'n; but the Ass'n shall make provision for such payments.

15. The Company agrees to provide storage for less than car lots of grain delivered by the Ass'n members, until such time as a minimum carlot is accumulated. In case partial carloads remain in the elevator thirty days or more, the Ass'n may require its members to deliver sufficient grain to make up a carlot, but any shipment less than minimum carlots made without authority from the Ass'n shall be done at the Company's expense.

16. Within.....days from the above date and before the Ass'n shall have any obligation under this contract, or request of Ass'n the Company shall furnish a satisfactory surety company's bond in the amount of \$..... and acceptable to the Ass'n, guaranteeing the performance of the Company's promises and obligations herein made and hereby undertaken and indemnifying the Ass'n from any loss or damage arising from any breach of this contract by the said Company.

17. This contract shall be in full force and effect from the date of its signature until....., 1930, and from year to year thereafter, provided that either party hereto may terminate this contract on.....of any year, provided written notice is given the other party between January 1st and March 1st of that year. The party giving such notice shall, prior to its effective date, pay any indebtedness due the other party; otherwise the cancellation shall be of no effect.

18. In consideration of the services rendered under this contract, the Ass'n agrees to pay the company the following schedule of compensation for receiving, handling and loading out wheat under the terms hereof, five (5c) per bushel. For other services.....

19. In the event that either party fails to name its member of the arbitration committee, as mentioned in Item No. 11 of this contract, within thirty days from date of written demand of the other party, such failure shall constitute a refusal to arbitrate.

20. This contract is executed in duplicate, each party hereto to have one copy, and each copy to be signed by an authorized representative of the parties, and when so executed each shall be treated as the original contract.

In Witness Whereof, the parties hereto have caused this instrument to be duly executed the day and year first above written.

CENTRAL STATES GRAIN ASS'N, INC.
By.....

If an elevator accepts this contract it immediately becomes a public utility and comes under the supervision of the Public Utilities Commission of Indiana. The Indiana statutes also require that agencies defined as public utilities must file their storage rates with the commission, take out a license, furnish bonds, etc.

Some doubt arises as to whether local elevator operators accepting this contract automatically become agents of the "Pool" or not.

No provision is made for receiving and handling grain out of condition, which cannot be safely stored until a carload of this grade can be accumulated.

SEC'Y FRED SALE, Indianapolis, further discussed the details of this contract, urging greatest caution before entering upon any agreement with the "Pool".

Elevator operators are particularly warned against loaning money to any farmer who is a member of the "Pool," since the "Pool" makes payment direct to the farmer, and not thru the grain dealer.

Under the laws of Indiana, acceptance of this "Pool" contract is said to be virtually impossible, unless the elevator operator wishes to comply with the provisions of the public utilities act. The "Pool" contract fails to get around this phase of the law.

A discrepancy was also found in the percentage of shrinkage allowed elevator operators.

A warning was issued on the matter of having to store or otherwise hold "Pool" wheat and thereby glutting one's house—in the event of congestion at the terminal markets, as might occur this year.

Nor is any provision made as to who is to pay arbitration expenses.

If an elevator operator accepts this contract and complies with the public utilities act, then he must accept all grain offered for storage up to the total capacity of his house. In Indiana, it was pointed out, a grain elevator operator cannot store grain for anyone other than for his own account without becoming subject to the Public Utilities Act.

OTTO P. DELUSE, President of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and representative to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the delegates to Indianapolis. He spoke on "Organization," comparing boards of trade to the clearing houses maintained by the banks.

He outlined the organization and development of the Indianapolis market, presenting statistics on receipts and shipments to illustrate the growth thereof. He praised the caliber of the membership of this market.

He reviewed the last meeting of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. His address appears elsewhere.

SECY. SALE reported Mr. H. W. Reimann's condition improving. He recently met with an unfortunate accident. The convention extended its sympathies. Mr. Chas. A. Ashpaugh, past president, who is at home sick in bed, was also included in this resolution.

MILLARD R. MYERS, Chicago, illuminatingly spoke on "Grain Marketing Fundamentals," much as he did at the Illinois and Kansas conventions.

The convention closed *sine die*, concluding with Mr. Myer's remarks. It was voted by all a most profitable gathering.

Registration at Indianapolis

Among those who registered, and only about three-quarters of the gathering could undergo this ceremony, were the following:

FROM BUFFALO came J. E. Heffner.

LOUISVILLE, KY., sent W. M. Wallace.

BALTIMORE sent Harry E. Elgert and David H. Larkin.

PITTSBURGH sent Roy Harper, Harper Grain Co.; Wallace A. Low, Jesse C. Stewart & Co.; and O. A. Rector.

CINCINNATI sent J. E. Hendrickson; J. W. Sturgiss; and D. J. Schuh, executive sec'y of the Cincinnati Board of Trade.

FROM CHICAGO were Jesse Summers of E. W. Bailey & Co. and E. L. "Car-a-Minute" Floyd. Another from Illinois was F. A. Wand, Decatur, of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Others from Indiana were: E. B. Adamson, Hagerstown; A. A. Ashby, Ladoga; J. R. Applegate, Cicero; Robt. Alexander, Lafayette; Chas. S. Anderson, Stockwell; W. D. Adams, Elizabethtown; D. L. Brookie, Frankfort; L. C. Burnside, Boggs town; C. C. Barnes, Winchester; F. J. Baird, Kewanna; O. L. Barr, Bicknell; W. C. Bechdol, Walton; J. L. Blish, Seymour; D. J. Bunnell, Crawfordsville; Newton Busenbark, Crawfordsville.

J. C. Cashner, Thorntown; Lew Cheadle, Hamlet; H. C. Clark, Centerton; L. C. Compton, Boggs town; S. C. Corkins, New Palestine; Joel M. Cox and S. E. Darling, Frankton; J. C. Doane, Frankfort; Guy Davis, Lebanon; W. A. Dobson, Danville; J. L. Davis, Seymour; R. B. DePrez, Shelbyville; E. A. Davis, Michigantown; H. Dickey, Parker; Walter Edwards, Mooresville; C. G. Egly, Ft. Wayne; E. E. Elliott, Muncie.

E. W. Ferguson, Winchester; E. P. Finch, Hillsboro; G. L. Fisher, Maplewood; Otto G. (Continued on page 831)

Montana Farmers & Independent Dealers Meet at Havre

Although the Montana Farmers and Independent Grain Dealers Ass'n is comparatively new, its convention at Havre, Mont., June 16 and 17 lacked neither numbers nor pep.

Following the singing of "America," and the invocation given by Rev. John Morange of the Van Orsdel Methodist church, Max P. Kuhr of the Havre Chamber of Commerce, in an address of welcome at the morning session, spoke of the cordiality with which Havre greeted the grain dealers for the third consecutive year.

Pres. Cowan's Address

President W. T. Cowan in his annual address said:

We are today importing from foreign countries something over \$500,000,000 worth of livestock and livestock commodities. With the building of adequate storage and processing warehouses in strategic points, for the storage of this surplus, a sure and permanent supply of livestock feed would be constantly available to our producers of livestock. This would be of particular advantage to us here in Montana where freight rates on our grains out of the state are so high. In addition we witness the peculiar spectacle of our stockmen shipping their thin cattle and lambs to other states to be fattened for market. Of our grain farmers shipping their grains on a burdened and over supplied market, both paying high freight rates. I remember when I went into this matter with Gov. S. R. McKelvie of the Federal Farm Board, that he asked me if our farmers and livestock growers were stock holders in the trans-continental railroads.

I think there is a great field for you elevator men of the state to encourage the production of feed grains, go into the processing and preparing of livestock feeds; and encourage in every way the finishing of our livestock here in Montana. I believe there is a greater opportunity for service to agriculture by the Federal Farm Board in financing and directing this program than by organizing a purely shipping association for disposing of our grain crops.

It is my firm belief that the members of this association have as good a grasp of the things of vital importance to our business, to the welfare of the agricultural industry, as any group of men in the nation.

A. T. BERG, Baltic, S. D., pres. of the Northwest Grain Ass'n, said:

Co-operative movements must be conducted on a business-like basis, dividends cannot be paid from borrowed money. But a way can always be found to properly finance a co-operative, if the farmers want to find the way. You always have the wheat if you don't have the money.

This marketing situation has to be given clean cut thinking. No such action by congress to help you will ever come again. Use the help which is at hand. In the grain business there will have to be some adjustments. But there is room for us all, though some of us may have to change our occupations in some manner. After all, the farmer is paying the salary of all of us in every industry. When anything happens to make his foundation sounder, it builds a sounder foundation for us all.

MRS. H. A. MORRIS of the grain division of the Montana Dept. of Agriculture said some changes must be made in the Montana storage and warehouse act which would fit the Montana legislation into the scheme of the Federal Farm Board. Some change particularly is necessary in the matter of storing bonded grain outside the state.

T. J. LARSON, sec'y, Outlook, Mont., presented the following:

Sec'y Larson's Report

The efforts of your secretary during the past year in carrying out the work set before him has been largely to keep the membership informed in regard to the new conditions which have to do with marketing. Whatever he has been able to accomplish for the membership would naturally have to be confined to the correspondence which has gone out to each and everyone of you.

Your secretary has been quite active per-

sonally in endeavoring to keep abreast of the Farm Board activities and to assist in every way possible, the promotion of their program by attending various meetings held in different parts of the northwest.

Financially, the organization has not been on a paying basis as shown by our financial statement. Out of a membership of 70 only 32 saw fit to pay their dues during the past year. Our income being from this source alone, does not afford expenditure for work that could have been done had all members seen fit to pay up.

Under a verbal agreement with the North Dakota ass'n through which many of you have secured your fidelity and warehouse bonds, our ass'n was to receive a commission. This, we have not been able to collect and inasmuch as the North Dakota association did not remunerate us for the unexpired memberships that should have been paid to us at the time of our withdrawal from their ass'n, our income has been cut short by more than three hundred dollars from these sources. An itemized account of the commission on bonds and the unexpired membership dues was presented to the North Dakota association through their board of directors some time in January, but up to this writing, we have not received the courtesy of a reply.

Some complaint has reached your secretary that the dues are too high at \$30 per member per year. Others make the statement that they will not remain members of this association if line companies and independent dealers are permitted memberships in same. Again others have registered their objections that unless we saw fit to include all elements in the grain business and treat them all alike, they would not associate themselves or pay the dues. Thus, you will note that your association is torn between several elements that should have common ground and not remain unfriendly.

Your secretary has endeavored to make the finances which were available go as far as possible and has not charged anything for his time and not within several hundred dollars has he been remunerated for the expense to which he has gone.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts	
From dues	\$950.00
Disbursements	
1929 convention, exp.....	\$ 153.00
Postage	8.50
Stenographer	150.00
Other help	60.00
Bond premium	10.00
Supplies	54.70
Mimeograph	67.19
Telegrams	4.14
Travel expenses	390.00
Other expense	231.71
Total	\$1129.31
Deficit	179.31

Governor John E. Erickson advocated more storage facilities, saying:

The people of Montana have been looking toward this idea for some time. You will remember that away back in 1918 the people voted a law providing for the erection of a state elevator and a storage plant at Great Falls and made provision for the issuing of bonds to secure the needed capital to build that storage plant. The Supreme Court said it was unconstitutional and we couldn't do it.

The last legislature passed somewhat of an extended storage bill regarding which your chairman knows something, looking toward storing the wheat within the state and preserving its identity. This is a step in the right direction, but it is not working out as satisfactorily as it should. You will recall that the law calls for the storage of wheat on the land of the grower, or some convenient place on the railroad near by. The trouble is that very few wheat growers have the facilities for storing their wheat on their ranch and on the highway there is no place to store wheat. The legislature failed to provide funds to carry out the terms of the law and it has not been worked out.

O. F. CONSER, of the Montana State College, said:

The advantage of the farm granary is again apparent when we consider the possibility of a repetition of the situation last year when spot grain at the terminals was discounted from ten to fifteen cents because of the inability of the prospective purchaser to find a place to put it. From present indications the terminals are in as crowded a condition as a year ago. With favorable harvesting weather and early marketing,

Orderly Marketing of Grain

By C. VINCENT, Omaha, Neb.

there is every indication of the same crowded situation and consequently the same or possibly greater spread between cash and futures. A short crop may solve the problem in localities but this is rather a desperate remedy. Again the farmer may find it greatly to his advantage to have storage space at home to hold his grain over the seasonal rush.

Many elevators are now contemplating additional bin room at the shipping point. In view of the growing custom of the farmers to rush the grain to town from the combine or threshing machine thus making the local elevator no longer a handling plant but a reservoir, this seems to be a logical course for any elevator which expects to be in the business in the years to come. Unless the farmer changes his attitude toward his present policy of marketing by which he places the obligation on his elevator to care for his grain, additional space for the local elevator will be a paying proposition.

W. N. SMITH, pres. of the Montana Flour Mills, also recommended local storage.

RALPH JACOBSON, representing the Terminal Union of Minneapolis, Minn., urged that the farm board be given support.

Roy Cross of Denton and Nels M. Olson of Outlook were elected directors for the 3-year term.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolutions

For Waterway Improvement

We commend the reference of Governor Erickson on the 16th relative to the development of the St. Lawrence waterway and the possibilities of the development of the Missouri river; also, his remarks regarding the storing of Montana wheat within the boundaries of the state.

Grow Feed Grains

We feel that the development of livestock feeding is one of the important phases of the developing of a well balanced agriculture for Montana. We urge upon the Federal Farm Board the earnest consideration of this matter to the end that the wheat acreage in Montana may be reduced, with feed grains increased.

Funds for Division of Grain Standards

In view of the fact that additional work is being put on the Division of Grain Standards in connection with work due to the new Farm Marketing Act and that it appears that it is not properly provided with funds at the present time, we recommend to the members of the coming session of the Montana legislature that this matter be remedied and that funds be provided so that the department can properly function.

The Banquet

LEW HATCH acted as toastmaster at the dinner Monday night at which the ladies in attendance were guests.

MRS. LEON McNICOL of Havre extended a welcome which was responded to by Mrs. A. A. Pankratz of Nashua.

Stories were told by both hosts and ladies, the impromptu program developing considerable fun.

Reorganizing Prices of World's Commodities

The reorganizing of prices for the world's chief commodities, which is evidently under way, has struck the farmers a body blow. The first effect seen is a strike on his part as regards selling grain. It has been impossible for past week or two to buy enough track corn to fill the most urgent orders and receipts at western terminal markets are very light. So we have the picture of cash corn prices holding fairly firm while the futures sag daily in sympathy with the downward trend of stocks and other things.

Some attribute present slump in commodity prices to the decline in purchasing power of silver coins in the Far East; some think the large purchases of goods on the installment plan in recent years to blame; others feel the new tariff bill is hurting international trade. It's certain, however, that folks engaged in agriculture are getting their full share of lower prices.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Mr. C. Vincent, who delivered this able address before the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n Apr. 28 at Des Moines, Ia., is better qualified than most men to speak of farm marketing activities. He was reared on a frontier farm in Western Iowa, educated at Iowa State College at Ames, had years of newspaper experience in three states, was successful as an organizer of the farmers co-operative movement embracing 120 elevators in Nebraska, an executive official for 20 years of the first and largest co-operative grain company in Nebraska. For two decades he has been an active member of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

It is useless to attempt to instruct in grain handling, those whose lives have been successful in following that calling. However, it occurred to me that since we are engaged in a new sort of struggle, perhaps a discussion of some phases of the situation may be helpful, if only by putting some people in possession of new facts and a revised expression concerning old facts that may, perhaps, assist in conveying the truth to the "man on main street"—the ordinary fair-minded citizens who happens to be unfamiliar with the details of the grain-marketing system that is the development of more than an hundred years of competitive trade.

The man who wrote "There is nothing new under the sun," certainly did not live in the years A. D. 1929-30. In these years, for the first time in the history of this old world, we find a great and powerful government engaged in open warfare on a portion of its own people—and with tax-gathered money, in part wrung from the very men who are called upon to be the victims of the warfare.

One may, perhaps, find at times a class of people living in modern society, whose occupation is considered inimical to the general welfare, and whose business it were considered necessary to wreck in the interest of society's well-being. Such was the saloon business of 30 years ago, and such is the narcotic traffic of today.

But it were difficult, even by the aid of a vivid imagination, to conceive of governmental attack upon a class of reputable citizens engaged in the laudable effort to win an honest livelihood by performing a much needed service to society—especially when the effort is distinguished by efficiency and economy.

Such is the condition that confronts the United States today. That a governmental agency should promote and finance this warfare and contemplated destruction, is a new and ruthless thing that it is hard to sympathize with.

From the "farm co-operative standpoint," it is essential that they retain control of the grain they produce, and, if necessary, to "crush the middlemen."

I will be liberal enough to concede that if the grain-growers sufficiently believed in the justice of their cause, so that they would finance their own plans to retain control of their products instead of dropping that control at the railway station; and if the retaining of that control resulted in the elimination of the modern grain-dealer, it would be necessary for such dealer to accept defeat without organized protest, as being another (albeit, to him, unwelcome) illustration of the "survival of the fittest."

But the condition confronting us is something different. The grain-growers do not have sufficient confidence in the justice of their cause so that they would be willing to finance such a campaign. The situation has resolved itself into a political struggle. Misguided enthusiasts have caused to be made loudly vocal demands for the "government" to espouse their cause—and politicians, lacking in the proper qualifications of statesmen, have, with "ears to the ground" heard the tramp of a discontented million and have responded to their demands.

I said a few moments ago "From the farm co-operatives standpoint," it is thought necessary to "crush the middlemen." It thus becomes desirable to ascertain what is their "standpoint" and then subject it to a critical examination.

The standpoint of the co-operatives is clearly set forth in the wording of the Agri-

cultural Marketing Act. Their loudly vocal denunciation of "speculation" and "wasteful and inefficient methods" has caused the controlling politicians in congress to declare that the purpose of the Act is to place "agriculture on a parity with industry":

1st By minimizing speculation.

2nd By preventing the use of wasteful and inefficient methods.

3rd By assisting in organizing co-operative ass'ns, and

4th By preventing and controlling surpluses.

The first and second are believed to be unsound or untrue, being based on mistake or falsity—the result being the same in either case.

Since the 3rd and 4th of these methods are predicated on the truth of the 1st and 2nd, it becomes necessary to examine these. If they be found unsound and untrue, it follows that the 3rd and 4th do not adequately meet the situation.

In this controversy it has been ASSUMED and asserted that the crops have not moved from producer to consumer in an "orderly" manner, and an analysis of the situation discloses that perhaps the marketing agencies have neglected an important step in their own defense.

It will be remembered that one of the most popular catch-phrases of this period (1920 to 1930) has been a persistent—never ceasing—demand for "more orderly marketing" of the country's grain. It is immaterial, for the purposes of this review, who first used the catch-phrase—who first gave tongue to the mistaken notion, the persistent repetition of which has done the double wrong of bringing important commercial factors under undeserved fire of public criticism, and of preventing the direction of investigation into other channels that might, perhaps, have disclosed important economic facts, while trying to right the inequalities of the burdens imposed in all classes during the post war deflation period.

This propaganda has been repeated by speakers at gatherings of the Farm Bureau (national and state), the Farmers' Union, the Farmers' Equity and the various marketing ass'ns that sprung into existence during this time. All such speakers have had a share in denouncing Grain Exchanges and Boards of Trade for alleged disorderly marketing, and the grievous losses suffered by the agricultural interests during the deflation period were all laid at the doors of the great marketing agencies.

The idea that the marketing of grain is lacking in orderliness is so grievously erroneous as to cause astonishment that it was ever voiced at all. But, having been voiced, and having apparently been accepted unquestionably by publicists among all classes of people and in all walks of life, it may, perhaps, be time well spent if we inquire what was the possible source of the mistake (if it were a "mistake"), and after having broken down the foundation upon which it was built, we may then turn more confidently to a mathematical demonstration, that the indictment never could have had a foundation in truth.

Crops never move in exactly the same ratio to production in any two succeeding years, and it is difficult to imagine how such a uniform movement could ever occur unless under the stern command of government for each producer to deliver to his marketplace a stated proportion of his crops each day or each week in the year. It is not unlikely that some person having the confidence of a certain group, organization or association, stumbled upon an official statement somewhere, relative to the movement of some particular crop in a particular year, and used the statement in his own official utterance. Other speakers or other statisticians may have repeated the statements, and with frequent repetitions, and with the accretions that frequently occur in continued legendary transmission from mouth to ear, the statement may have finally taken on much more striking contrasts than were first presented—and all without any person being really aware that his own statement was other than a strict recital of fact. Other speakers or writers may have carelessly assumed that the given ratio of movement of one crop in one year, might safely be used both for other crops and for other years, and thus a fresh libel might have been launched on the sea of unrest, to float with other dangerous propaganda.

It is not known how the rumor started, but it is known that it has persisted until it has poisoned the fountains of public information. So thoroughly has this been done that nearly all of the farm journals, the weekly country press and the metropolitan daily press, have all, in greater or less degree, unconsciously lent their columns to the broadcasting of the misconception. Not only is this true, but the work has been so thoroughly done that public officials have accepted falsity for fact, and congress has passed legislation to meet a condition that does not now exist and has not existed during the present century.

Alleged Glut.—In 1923, an attorney of the Federal Land Bank, administering an institution controlling government funds, made a public address under circumstances calculated to give his words the stamp of official authority. The official bulletin issued by the organization before which the address was delivered, quotes the attorney as follows:

"From 75 to 80 per cent of the harvest throughout the big grain country is marketed within ninety days, and naturally gluts the market."

(And the official continued to repeat the statement from coast to coast, during his campaign to secure the establishment of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, and of whose official board he became a member.)

The Intermediate Credit Bank (insofar as it relates to the financing of crop movement) is based squarely on the legendary statement that grain has been handled—marketed—in a haphazard way, devoid of all orderly features, and to the disadvantage of the agricultural interests. It is not known how the propaganda started, but it has been shown how it might have gained a foothold.

The legendary distortion of facts doubtlessly has been assisted by the fact that the market records of all the big terminal markets, except one, fail accurately to reflect the crop movements from the farms. (This is no fault of the officials nor of anyone else.) Chicago receives grain today that was, last week or last month, received and recorded as a crop movement at Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Joseph, Kansas City or St. Louis. The market statistics of every other terminal market, except Omaha, are subject to the same observation. They all, in greater or less degree, record the arrival and sale of grain that has been previously recorded in the crop movements of other markets, so that their statistics do not—cannot—accurately reflect the movement of crops from producers.

On the other hand, practically all of the Omaha receipts come direct from first hands. The amount of Omaha receipts that have ever been previously counted or recorded elsewhere is inappreciable in comparison with the total movement, and with safety may be disregarded.

Ratio of Early Movement.—Therefore, the ratio which the first ninety days' receipts in Omaha on any crop bears to the receipts for the crop-year, may safely be regarded as identical with the ratio of the first 90 days' shipments on the crop to the total crop.

The Omaha Grain Exchange began in 1906 to make records of all grain receipts in its market and has regularly maintained such record. These original records are arranged by calendar years, and in order to secure the result in "crop-years," it became necessary to recast the figures in groups to correspond with the "crop-years," and the figures for each crop represents a different group of months, according to the time the particular crop is ready to move to market, the wheat-crop year beginning with July, the oats-crop year beginning with August, and the corn-crop year with December. The result of this rearranging the receipts by crop-years shows that the "first ninety days" receipts are 42 per cent for wheat, 35 per cent for oats, and 35 per cent for corn, an average of 37.3 per cent.

It will be seen that the "first-ninety-day" movement of wheat has varied from 11 to 63 per cent, averaging 42 per cent. The same movement of oats varied 23 to 53 per cent, averaging 35 per cent, and corn movement varied from 19 to 47 per cent, also averaging 35 per cent. The grand average movement of all the three grains in the three-month period was 37.3 per cent.

It thus appears that during 23 years, the "reported ratio" of movement was never reached in the handling of any crop, and the average is found to be 37.3 per cent instead of "75 to 80 per cent."

Early Movement Not Disorderly.—Surely an average movement into market channels of 37.3 per cent of the crop in 25 per cent of the year, will not be regarded as disturbing to financial institutions nor as being lacking in that orderliness that is essential to stability of values. It is, therefore, apparent that the disastrous results suffered by farmers cannot fairly be ascribed to a lack

of orderly marketing, but should be sought elsewhere.

Having proved that the normal 23-year average "first-three-month" movement for wheat in the central grain belt is only 42 per cent instead of "75 to 80 per cent," attention is now called to the fact that the government statisticians claim only "about 70 per cent in SIX months"—Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, 1922, Part 4, Page 67. Read what the government says:

"About 70 per cent of the wheat and a large proportion of the coarse grains as well as of cotton are received at the terminals in the first half of the year following the making of the crop. This fact is thought by many to afford opportunity for speculators or converters to buy the crop at a low price, hold it through storage operations, and later to sell in a higher market. The general impression prevails that prices of farm products during the last half of the crop-year are generally higher than in the first half, allowing for the charges of storage, interest and other costs that attach after the crop is in second hands. A number of studies have been made to determine the truth of this matter. These studies indicate rather conclusively that over a period of years under the existing system of grain marketing the farmer who has sold his crop soon after harvest has come off quite as well as the farmer who has held his grain and sold in the last half of the year."

Future Trading Is the Regulator.—And the sole reason for the steadiness of these prices, or for the unique orderliness of the present highly efficient system, is the fact that the practice of "future trading" has been developed in the great exchanges, and this practice is upheld and declared legal and desirable by the United States Supreme Court. It is also upheld and defended by the present Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Hyde.

Again the government report says:

"It seems altogether likely that the co-operative associations cannot succeed as a holding corporation for the purpose of withholding crops from the market to establish an artificial price. The attempt to accumulate and hold a sufficient proportion of the crop to affect the price involves speculative risk wholly outside of those of the normal business operations, and may result in losses as well as gains and might well result in increasing the price fluctuations from which the farmer now suffers rather than in diminishing them."—Joint Commission, Page 229.

The Omaha Grain Exchange has also performed a unique service to the agricultural public in the inauguration during 1923 of a free radio market broadcasting—the first Exchange to adopt the practice, giving to the farmers "up-to-the-minute" market news and establishing their continued freedom to sell or buy in the market of their own choice.

"A few years ago occasion was had to make a study of this subject as applied to wheat at Minneapolis. The price of No. 1 northern wheat on the first day of each calendar month for 23 consecutive crop-years, namely, from 1885-86 to 1913-14, were averaged. These were normal years before the war. The following is the conclusion of the Food Research Institute:

"The allegation that the post-harvest depression of wheat prices in the United States during the present century has generally been excessive, permitting exorbitant profits from storage of wheat by dealers is entirely without foundation."

Since the theory of orderly marketing as applied to grain, is without foundation, so far as its power to bring a better price for the producer is concerned, we must then examine other statements of the Farm Board members, in order to ascertain the theory on which their hopes of higher prices are really based."

On December 17th, 1929, the Chairman of the Federal Farm Board wrote to the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce:

"Unless we can work out a different system of marketing which goes far beyond the question of saving a fraction of a cent per bushel on grain, a few cents per bale on cotton, or a few cents per head on livestock, as compared to the present system, there would be little hope of progress in the line of putting agriculture on an equality with other industries, for the simple reason that if all of these operating costs were added to the price the farmer gets for his profit it would make but little difference in the return to the grower. On the other hand, if gradual marketing of what the farmer has to sell through a longer period instead of within a few weeks as is now the prevailing practice, can be brought about, it may be

possible to make a material improvement in the returns to the producer.

Very truly yours,

Alexander Legge,
Chairman, Federal Farm Board."

It is here seen that the executive official of the Federal Farm Board has continued to entertain an opinion that is contrary to fact, that he (like Quixote, fighting an imaginary enemy) is engaged in an effort to overcome a supposed condition—a condition that has never existed, during the present century, except in the fevered imaginations of propagandists and those whom they have influenced.

Is it not a malicious libel to charge upon one element of distribution (and one of the least expensive) all of the real and fancied excessive cost incurred between the "wheat field and the dinner table?"

Indiana Dealers Discuss Pool Contracts

(Continued from page 829)

Fifield, Range Line; W. A. Grey, Kirkpatrick; R. M. and J. S. Geabes, Clay City; C. F. Gery, Darlington; Earl Grayson, Greensburg; Paul Grau, Fowler; Harold L. Gray, Crawfordsville.

W. C. Halstead, Brookston; Otto Home, and John C. Hornung, Greensville; W. T. Hess, Etina Green; J. T. Higgins, Otterbein; A. E. Hartley, Lafayette; C. A. Hedworth, Remington; L. Hutchinson, Arlington; John Herr, Lebanon; C. J. Jones, Shideler; John Jackson, Hagerstown; Layton Johnston, Franklin; C. R. Jackson, Seymour; G. F. Keever, Mooreland; C. Keys, McCordsville; L. E. Lake, Colfax; J. S. Leaky, New Lisbon; Etina Laforge, Amo; J. P. Lantz, Middlebury; Wm. F. Loughry, Monticello.

Walter M. Moore, Covington; John McDonald, New Albany; Baxter McBane, Fortville; Ed Montgomery, Hemlock; E. C. Mercer, Frank R. McCarter and Robt. R. Miller, Rochester; W. Martin, Marshall; H. R. Moon, Crawfordsville; A. B. and Max Martin, LaFontaine; W. C. McMichael, Lawrenceville; Geo. W. Myers, Hamlet; E. M. and M. L. Mendenhall, Sheridan; J. B. McBane, Maxwell; S. P. Marsh, Frankfort; Everett McVicker, Van Buren.

R. O. Naylor, Modoc; Geo. M. Neidlinger, Lebanon; Chas. Northlane, Union City; Paul New, Greenfield; M. and Walt Nading, Flat Rock; Ralph Overman, McGrawsville; Frank Oeyers, Bridgeport; John Pugh, Windfall; C. M. Patty, Hamlet; W. W. Pearson, Upland; V. E. Page, Mellott; Fred Paul, Spiceland; Frank Pyle, Peru; Orth Quinn, Cutler; L. R. Rumsyre, So. Whitley; Chas. Ray, Kouts; Frank Richards, Taylorsville; Chas. R. Reeves, Charlottsville; R. S. Robertson, Brownstown; C. S. Reed, Elwood; John F. and Frank Russell, Greensburg; Carey and Lonnie Rommell, Swanington; Everett Reveal, Rossville.

Nicholas Reising, Poseyville; R. R. Singer, Sandborn; W. F. Shirley, Blountsville; Chas. O. Seybold, Rockville; A. D. Shirley, Walton; M. P. Sellers, Forest; C. W. Starz, Fowler; H. L. Silver, Landess; J. W. Stackhouse, Etina Green; Joe Shine, New Albany; J. L. Slaughter, Markleville; E. K. Sowash, Crown Point; Emory Smyser, Windfall; Russell Shahan, Lizton; H. C. Searce, Mooresville.

Ben C. Thomas, Columbus; D. E. Thornburg, Martinsville; Hal Thompson, Kokomo; J. D. Van Camp, Anderson; C. E. Van Steen, Frankfort; C. R. Vandeverter, Attica; E. E. Wolf, Greenfield; H. C. Wise, Crete; Fred D. Wright, Anderson; Vernon Weinkauff and E. A. White, LaCrosse; John J. Werner, Rochester; T. B. Wilson, Russellville; F. W. Worl, Santa Fe; W. S. Wisheart, Millville; C. C. Weeks, Scottsburg; N. A. Wall, Pittsboro; Walter Whitecotton, New Ross, and C. T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs.

Magnificent rains are reported in New South Wales where the farmers have sown 1,000,000 acres more wheat than ever before. They are hoping Legge sticks to his declaration that the government of the United States will not sell its wheat holdings at present prices.

Buenos Aires.—The tolerances permitted in shipments of corn of the 1930 harvest have been prescribed by the Camara Arbitral de Cereales (Arbitration Committee) of the Bolsa de Comercio as up to one per cent of bad seed and up to one-half per cent of unripe seed without "bonificacion," the Department of Commerce is informed. This means that corn shipments may contain the aforementioned percentages of poor and unripe seed without reduction in prices.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—The Globe Grain & Milling Co., headquarters at Los Angeles, Cal., is opening a branch in this city, to be managed by V. P. Campbell, son of J. N. Campbell, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Taylor Milling Corp. feed manufacturers, of San Francisco, plans construction of a grain elevator at its local plant, increasing its present storage by about 120,000 tons of feed.

Monrovia, Cal.—The Monrovia Feed & Fuel Co., W. A. Talbott, proprietor, is erecting a new brick building (on the site of the building that burned over a year ago), to be 40x100 feet, with offices in the front and a warehouse in the rear.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Our plant that burned May 6 consisted of an alfalfa mill, hay and molasses feeds, hay, straw and grain warehouses, and a grain mill; served by the Los Angeles Junction Railroad; total loss; will soon start to rebuild the alfalfa mill.—National Mills, Inc.

Woodland, Cal.—H. I. Bobb and Don Traynam have about completed what is said to be the largest elevator in northern California, consisting of 25 bins, each 45 feet in height, providing storage for 310,000 bus. of grain, and a 70-foot cleaning house equipped with the latest type machinery for cleaning and handling grain. Conveyors are of the bucket type to provide against crushing barley while being loaded or unloaded. This is the first bulk grain storage for this county. When in operation the elevator will require at least 10 men to handle it.

CANADA

Silton, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Elvtr. here burned early in June, containing 11,000 bus. of grain. The capacity of the house was 30,000 bus.

Winnipeg, Man.—A. P. Stuart, pres. of the British Empire Grain Co., of this city, up to 1924, and one of the old-time western Canada grain men, died in Montreal, at the age of 80 years, on June 18.

Wroxeter, Ont.—Harold Smith's flour mill here burned early June; loss, \$45,000; partly insured. The fire, which broke out in the night, was beyond control when discovered. The installation of over \$10,000 worth of new machinery had just been completed.

Ft. William, Ont.—I am spending a few months in these parts in order to study the latest methods of handling grain, before returning to the Argentine. I was succeeded at Rio Santiago by J. Andisco.—F. Roberts [formerly with Louis Dreyfus & Co., Ltd., Rio Santiago, Argentina, S. A.].

Winnipeg, Man.—The Grain Exchange suspended the Robert MacInnis Co., Ltd., from membership on receipt of information that the company was not able to meet its obligations. The amount of cash grain handled is said to have been small and it is believed that the owners will be fully covered by the bonds furnished by the company.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The Union Terminal workhouse here burned June 11; loss, \$300,000. The cement tanks of the company were left intact but the wheat contained therein is that to be ruined by the intense heat. The workhouse will be rebuilt, together with a 1,000,000-bu. addition to the tank storage capacity as soon as plans can be prepared. The work will employ 300 or 400 men for several months.

Tomkins, Sask.—The Wheat Pool Elvtr., containing 10,000 bus. of wheat, burned June 11; loss, \$20,000.

Owen Sound, Ont.—The Canadian Terminal System has purchased control of the Great Lakes Elvtr. Co., Ltd., whose plant has a capacity of 4,000,000 bus. The Terminal System, thru its subsidiary, Collingwood Terminal, Ltd., also operates a 2,000,000-bu. house at Collingwood, Ont., and with the completion of the Kingston, Ont., 4,000,000-bu. elevator, the Canadian Terminal System will have a total capacity of 10,000,000 bus.

COLORADO

Holly, Colo.—The Holly Alfalfa Products Co. is completing a warehouse for the storing of alfalfa meal. It is 60x120 feet, of frame construction, covered with sheetiron, the floor being cement.

Hudson, Colo.—Frank Stevenson, who operates an elevator at Milliken, Colo., recently bot the elevator here, taking possession on June 1. Richard Julefs, a son-in-law of Mr. Stevenson, formerly located at Oregon Basin, Wyo., has charge of the elevator.

ILLINOIS

Warren, Ill.—Harry Pillmore has bot the elevator of John Berryman & Son.

Prentice, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Bender Electric Traveling Truck Dump.

Sterling, Ill.—E. J. Feehery & Co. have opened a branch office here under the management of R. E. Lubbers.

Ashland, Ill.—The Central Illinois Grain Co. has installed a Bender Electric Truck Dump at its elevator at this point.

Kasbeer, Ill.—The Kasbeer Farmers Elvtr. Co. has voted to re-organize on the co-operative basis. James Postlewaite is manager.

White Hall, Ill.—Danforth Potts has bot the interest of Robert Hicks in the elevator here operating as the White Hall Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Gilman, Ill.—The grain trade of the Gilman territory met on June 12 at the I. O. O. F. Hall, this city, where dinner was partaken of, at 7 p. m., previous to the business meeting.

Concord, Ill.—Concord Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: C. J. White, E. E. Schultz, R. C. Mitchell; to deal in grain, coal and general merchandise.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Hezel Mill & Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital, \$2,000; incorporators: W. Stegall, Spencer M. Thomas, Geo. C. Drengler. (Incorporation of an established company.)

Chatsworth, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Chatsworth territory was scheduled to be held at the Chatsworth Hotel, this city, June 24, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Mulberry Grove, Ill.—The elevator here formerly operated by the W. A. Elam Grain Co. has been sold to the Equity Exchange, which has taken over the active management of the business.

Pleasant Plains, Ill.—Roy Crouse, of Concord, Ill., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding W. E. Munson, who resigned to accept an appointment under Governor Emmerson.

Hagarstown, Ill.—The W. A. Elam Grain Co., which has retired from active management of its elevator at Vandalia, has retained its business here, and the elevator at this point will hereafter be operated by E. B. Reeves, of Vandalia.

Stanford, Ill.—The Stanford Grain Co. (a farmers' organization) has taken over the grain firm of Murphy & Ewing. Mr. Murphy has become interested in the local bank, but Mr. Ewing will continue in the grain business under the new ownership.

Pana, Ill.—A meeting of the grain trade of this territory was held here at the Hotel Francis, Monday, June 16, at 7 o'clock p. m., at which hour dinner was served. It had been some time since the grain trade of this section had held a get-together meeting.

Riggston, Ill.—The elevator here, which was recently purchased by Wayne Kinnett, of Orleans, burned at about 2 o'clock a. m., June 4; loss, \$10,000. The house had not been operated for some time and there was no grain in it; the equipment was a total loss.

Vandalia, Ill.—W. A. Elam and son, W. A. Elam, Jr., who have operated an elevator here, one at Hagarstown and one at Mulberry Grove, under the name of the W. A. Elam Grain Co., have retired from active management of the business here, which will be in charge of J. E. Robinson, of St. Louis, the new manager.

Tuscola, Ill.—The east elevator of the Douglas County Grain Co. was saved from what might have been a serious fire, on June 13, by reason of having on hand a little fire-fighting equipment for just such an emergency and by the quick action of two employes in using same. The interior of the cupola caught fire and the two men soon subdued the fire.

Streator, Ill.—The grain trade of the Streator territory will hold its monthly gathering at the home of Hank Bartells, Richards Station, on June 26, at 7 p. m. This meeting will be more of a social affair than usual, and the ladies are invited. A steak dinner will be served at Mr. Bartells' home, four miles north of Streator, on the Streator-Ottawa Road.

Sterling, Ill.—The manager of the new Sterling-Rock Falls Co-op. Marketing Ass'n's 30,000-bu. elevator here now under construction will be Frank Yarde, former manager for the Smith-Hippen Co., at the Mile Nine Elvtr. south of Rock Falls, for about eight years. Contract has been let to Geo. B. Quick & Sons, who are building the elevator, for the erection of an office building also.

Peoria, Ill.—The Whole Wheat Products Co., the incorporation of which was reported in the Mar. 26 Journal, has taken over the property formerly owned by the Corno Mills Co. in this city, consisting of more than two acres of ground with buildings, having about 50,000 square feet of floor space. Orders have been placed for two carloads of machinery. Operation of the plant will start in August. M. J. Riedel is manager.

Bellmont, Ill.—B. French & Sons and French Bros., who have been operating elevators at this point, at Keensburg and at Cowling (all in Wabash County) as partners, have dissolved partnership. Fred French takes over the elevators at Keensburg and Cowling and Jack Van Ault will continue as manager. The Belmont elevator has been taken over by Mrs. B. French, Mrs. W. W. Joachim and W. W. Joachim, who will manage same.

CHICAGO NOTES

The business of Cross, Roy & Harris will be taken over July 1 by Scott, Burrows & Christie and S. C. Harris and E. L. Hicks, Jr., will become general partners.

The honor of buying the first car of cash wheat on the floor of the new Board of Trade Bldg. belongs to W. M. Homerding, with the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., of this city.

Memberships in the Board of Trade are selling at \$19,500, an advance of \$1,500 over previous sales.

Four applicants—two Americans, a Canadian and a Frenchman—drew the distinction of being the first members elected to the Board of Trade since it has occupied its new quarters. They were elected on June 10 and are Milton B. Steiner, Richard S. Law, pres. Grain Growers Export Co., Winnipeg; Philip N. Engel and Henri Moreillon, of Maison de Vignau, Paris, France. J. T. Munds, of New York City, has bot a membership in the Board.

The Rural Grain Co., S. J. Cottingham and E. V. Maltby have been suspended from the privileges of trading on the Board of Trade on account of insolvency. Pres. Cottingham of the company having notified the Board that "owing to irregularities discovered in the conduct of our business, our capital has been exhausted and we are unable to meet the demands of our creditors." Walter F. Lynch, attorney, has been placed in charge, and is having an audit made. The Farmers National Grain Corp., which last fall took over the Rural Grain Co. in order to get trading privileges on the Board, has since returned the company to its former owner, the National Farmers Grain Co., Co-operative, and has no connection with it.

IOWA

Lawler, Ia.—Clark R. Taylor is overhauling his elevator, putting on new siding, re-roofing, etc.

Stevens, Ia.—Art Schissel, of Lakota, has leased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s house here for one year.

Stanton, Ia.—A new feed mixer has been installed by the Stanton Milling Co. R. O. Dibb is manager.

Van Wert, Ia.—Mail addressed to the J. L. Allen Grain Co. is returned marked "Out of business here; moved."

Duncan, Ia.—Repairs are being made on the North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator here by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Killduff, Ia.—Raymond Fleck, of the Fleck Elvtr. Co., recently installed a feed mixer of 1,000 pounds capacity.

Dana, Ia.—Mail addressed to the agent of C. C. Buck here (whose elevator burned in May) is returned marked "Unclaimed."

Onawa, Ia.—Dr. J. S. Deering has bot the Onawa Mills and expects to add to the feed grinding equipment at once. C. A. Beener will be manager.

Galva, Ia.—Extensive repairing and remodeling has been done on G. R. Spurgeon's elevator here, the Younglove Engineering Co. doing the work.

Osceola, Ia.—Thieves entered the Curnes Grain Co.'s elevator recently and carried away valuable papers, which, however, were found a short distance from the office.

Leeds, Ia.—The International Milling Co. has let contract for the construction of an addition of 250,000 bus. capacity to its elevator at this point, to be of concrete construction.

Grundy Center, Ia.—Work is under way on the 25,000-bu. elevator here for J. Clyde Smith, being erected on the site of the house that burned last February, by the Younglove Engineering Co. The plant will be equipped with a 15-ton, 18x8 Fairbanks Dump Scale, man-lift, Kewanee Truck Dump, Union Iron Wks. Head Drive fitted with Century Motor, 14x7 cups and link belt distributor. Building will be covered with galvanized iron siding and roofing.

Sioux City, Ia.—An addition to the Chicago & North Western R. R.'s elevator here known locally as the Akron Mill & Elvtr. property, leased to the J. J. Mullaney Grain Co., is under construction by the Younglove Engineering Co. It will be equipped with a 2,000-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale, two Winter Head Drives, a car puller and other up-to-date equipment. It will be covered with galvanized iron, roofing to be built-up roofing. Fairbanks Motors will be direct-connected to car puller, head drives and other machines.

Arthur, Ia.—The Cracker Jack elevator of the Shotwell Mfg. Co. burned recently; loss, \$2,000.

Madrid, Ia.—W. O. Sloan is erecting a 15,000-bu. elevator here, to be of the latest type, fireproof and electrically operated, and to be completed by July 1. The Iowa Concrete Crib Co. has the contract.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Farmers Union Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$225,000; headquarters in Sioux City; the company to consist of a federation of all farmers co-operative elevator companies in the state who wish to join.

Cleghorn, Ia.—Weart & Lysaght are remodeling their elevator, installing a Kewanee Dump, building a new waterproof concrete pit and installing a Winter Head Drive fitted with motor. The Younglove Engineering Co. has the contract.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Worth-Mor Feed Mills, Inc., will begin operation Aug. 1. The company will manufacture a complete line of poultry and livestock feeds under the management of W. D. McLean, of Chicago. The mill is now under construction.

Waterville, Ia.—The old elevator here is being torn down after 53 years of service. It was built in 1877 by A. and T. McMichael, who operated it for 30 years. The last owner was Mrs. Ellefson, who is tearing the elevator down. The lumber will be used in the construction of a house.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Burlington terminal elevator here leased and operated by the Flanley Grain Co. is to be enlarged by the addition of 10 concrete tanks, increasing the capacity of the house from 150,000 bus. to 400,000 bus. It will also be equipped with a new workhouse, thus increasing its loading capacity. Work is to begin soon and to be completed by Sept. 15.

Steamboat Rock, Ia.—Have just installed a speed reducer in the head of my elevator of a unique kind. The shaft on the drive side travels 1,750 r.p.m. and the other side 46 r.p.m. The whole outfit weighs less than 100 pounds and has not a gear in it. It is an English patent of speed reducer made in this country by the Universal Gear Co. Have also installed an oat huller.—Geo. Potgeter.

Riverton, Ia.—Regarding the Riverton Co-op. Co., recently incorporated, all of the stockholders of the Farmers Co-op. Co. did not care to go in on the second elevator, so we formed the Riverton Co-op. Co. and purchased the Good Bros. elevator. The farmers still own their elevator and have leased the Riverton Co-op. Co.'s, so all will be under the management of the farmers. However, no one was allowed to buy stock in the Riverton Co-op. Co. unless he had stock in the Farmers Co. As the office of the Riverton Co-op. Co. was separate from the elevator, we added another room and moved into it, and everything is handed thru the one office.—Farmers Co-op. Co., Ed Shearer, mgr.

INDIANA

Talbot, Ind.—The Farmers Grain Co. is installing a 15-ton truck scale.

St. Joe, Ind.—A feed grinder has been installed by the Nathan Grain Co.

St. Louis Crossing, Ind.—We have leased our elevator to Harry Nading.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., B. F. Ensley.

Camden, Ind.—Vinton N. Welling, of Indianapolis, is now in charge of the Urmston Grain & Seed Co.'s local elevator.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members of the Board of Trade include Chas. S. Rauch, Wm. A. Brennan, Leo F. Welch and Wm. S. O'Connor.

Millersburg, Ind.—The Lyon & Greenleaf elevator office building has been moved and connected with the plant's grinding department.

Greentown, Ind.—The Tipton Milling Co., of Tipton, Ind., has purchased the elevator site of the Studabaker Grain & Seed Co. [the elevator, which was operated by the Hoosier Grain & Feed Co., burned in May] and will proceed at once to erect a modern, high-speed elevator on the site.—Tipton Milling Co.

Poseyville, Ind.—Wayne Westphal has been appointed manager of the local elevator of Igleheart Bros., Inc., of Evansville. Mr. Price, former manager, resigned recently, as reported in the May 28 Journal.

Shelbyville, Ind.—The option held by the Shelby County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n for purchase of the Martin Cutsinger Grain Co.'s elevator, has been withdrawn. The farmers decided it would not be expedient to buy it at this time.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Ernest M. Elliott, who was vice-pres. last year, has been elected pres. of the Board of Trade; Samuel E. Rauh was made vice-pres.; Tom Oddy, treas. John J. Reilly was elected a member of the governing com'te.

Orestes, Ind.—The Orestes Fertilizer Co., subsidiary of the Urmston Grain & Seed Co., with six elevators in Indiana, has opened an up-to-date reducing plant here, the tankage and meat scraps is fed to hogs and put in chicken feed.

Anderson, Ind.—A damage suit for \$10,000 has been brot against the Urmston Grain & Seed Co. by Donald Powell, of Summitville, as the result of injuries suffered in an accident in April, when the boy's motorcycle and a grain truck collided, resulting in alleged serious injury to the boy.

Greentown, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain & Feed Co. (headquarters Bluffton, Ind.), whose elevator here burned in May, is not planning on rebuilding here, at least for the present, neither have any plans been completed for leasing other quarters at Greentown. The elevator that burned was leased by the Hoosier Co. and was owned by the Studabaker Grain & Seed Co., now in receivership, and was to have been sold soon. A. W. Snyder, of Bluffton, is general manager of the Hoosier Co.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Herbert Deprez has been appointed receiver for the William Nading Grain Co., which operates seven elevators in Shelby and Decatur counties. The receiver was appointed in a friendly suit filed by Geo. Leffler, manager of the St. Paul plant owned by the company, on account of salary alleged to be overdue and unpaid. The property of the company was appraised by a group of men representing the creditors and the receiver, and the financial affairs of the company were found to be in better condition than had been expected. It was estimated that the assets would amount to about \$190,000 and the liabilities \$140,000. An order of the court permits operation of the seven plants of the company by the receiver during the coming harvest.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n continues to grow by leaps and bounds. At last report (a few days before the mid-summer meeting) a total of 30 new members had been secured, the honor roll of those who had brot them into the fold being headed by Sec'y Sale, who had 12 to his credit, and containing besides the names of Chris G. Egly, with 7 to his credit; Hal Thompson, with 3; O. P. Larrimore, E. K. Sheppard and Fred Scholl, each with 2, and Max Kraus and C. A. Ross each with 1. The list of new members since Jan. 24, 1930, is as follows: Elnora Elvtr. Co., Elnora; R. R. Singer Co., Sandborn; Burk Elvtr. Co., Monroe; LaFayette Milling Co., Lafayette; Mid-West Elvtr. Co., Indianapolis; Berry Grain Co., Indianapolis; the Early & Daniel Co., Indianapolis; Domestic Feed & Grain Co., Indianapolis; Mid-West Flour & Feed Co., Indianapolis; Huntertown Grain & Lumber Co., Huntertown; King Elvtr. Co., Wabash; West Middleton M. & Elvtr. Co., West Middleton; Indianapolis Public Elvtr. Co., Indianapolis; Warren-Teed Seed Co., Chicago; Bingham-Hewett Grain Co., Louisville, Ky.; Al Konovsky, Demotte; Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Klondike Mfg. Co., Danville; McCordsville Grain Co., McCordsville; Sam Kraus, Ft. Wayne; Demoret Grain Co., Bath; Landessville Feed & Grain Co., Landess; Farmers & Merchants Exchange, New Albany; Dan B. Granger & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Wolf Grain Co., Shipshewanna; the Middlebury Grain Co., Middlebury; Milford Grain & Milling Co., Milford; Hamlet Grain & Feed Co., Hamlet; Farmers Co-Op. Elvtr. Co., Ligonier; Wyatt Grain Co., Wyatt; A. E. Hartley, LaFayette.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Home Mill & Grain Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 7,000 shares, par value \$100 each; incorporators: Chas. T. Johnson, Edward E. Highman, John and Robert A. Keck, Emily Keck Shrode, Helen Keck Yow, Louis D. Keck, Chas. T. Johnson, Jr., and Louis Schnur; to manufacture, buy and sell flour, meal and other food articles and oils manufactured from grains or cereals of every kind.

Tefft, Ind.—I am at Tefft as manager of the Tefft Grain Co. We are building a feed room 28x70, installing a Jay Bee Hammer Mill, repairing the entire elevator and covering all the building with galvanized iron. We have a Great Western Cleaner and only one leg, automatic scales and sheller. I expect to handle a complete line of feeds, some hardware, coke, coal and slack coal, do custom grinding, handle seeds, fertilizer, etc. We have 8 hopper bins of about 1,300 bus. each. The firm has been newly organized and is now operated by Joe E. Ryden, Ralph J. Kroft, Merrill D. Guild, Bernard E. Guild. The plant will be ready to receive grain at harvest time.—Tefft Grain Co., Earl G. Martin, mgr.

KANSAS

Dundee, Kan.—Stock of the Kansas Flour Mills Corp. was damaged by fire on June 9.

Osborne, Kan.—M. O. Koesling is adding 6,000 bus. additional storage to his elevator here.

Bogue, Kan.—The Robinson Milling Co. sustained slight windstorm damage on June 3.

Horace, Kan.—It is reported that the Stockstill Grain Co. will operate here this harvest.

Denton, Kan.—The elevator of J. H. Pauly was practically destroyed by fire on June 13.

Plains, Kan.—The 234,000-bu. additional storage for the Plains Equity Exchange has been completed.

Page City, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n is installing a new boot purchased from the York Fdry.

Glasco, Kan.—On June 1 the elevator of the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm.

Studley, Kan.—The elevator of the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on June 9.

Amy, Kan.—The elevator of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on June 4.

Wichita, Kan.—W. A. Talbot, has been appointed manager of the local offices of the Hall-Baker Grain Co. He was formerly manager of the Beyer Grain Co.'s Salina branch.

Stafford, Kan.—The Independent Co-op. Grain & Merc. Co. has just completed a new office building, of brick veneer construction.

Seguin, Kan.—The elevator of the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on June 3.

Copeland, Kan.—The local elevator of the Security Elvtr. Co. is adding a Kewanee Truck Dump to its equipment.

Norcatour, Kan.—The Peerless Flour Mills Co. has completed its 30,000-bu. elevator here. J. R. Wycoff is manager.

Montezuma, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co., whose headquarters are at Hutchinson, is installing a Kewanee Truck Dump in its local elevator.

Bloomington, Kan.—An additional 5,000-bu. storage is being added by M. O. Koesling to his elevator here, which is also being covered with iron.

Coffeyville, Kan.—J. A. Kiker, of Bartlesville, Okla., has leased the Rea-Patterson Grain Co.'s two elevators here, having a total capacity of 600,000 bus.

Tribune, Kan.—The Stockstill Grain Co. will operate the elevator here formerly owned by Frank Kucera. The company operates in several localities.

Feterita, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. (headquarters Hutchinson) has installed in its local elevator a Curtis Compressor, furnished by the White Star Co.

Ingalls, Kan.—I. E. Warfield, who has been with the C. E. Laird elevator for the past four years, is manager of the new 45,000-bu. elevator just completed here for the Collingwood Grain Co., of Hutchinson.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. has bot 25 three-dial counters to install in as many elevators to save its men extra labor and also to eliminate overloading cars. The counters were furnished by the White Star Co.

Salina, Kan.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, held June 10, Ted Branson was reelected pres. and J. J. Vanier vice-pres. Bryan Lynch, Robert Wallace, Paul Bailey, Roy Faith and Arthur Hoffman are the new directors.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co., whose headquarters are in this city, recently purchased 21 radio receiving sets to be used in grain elevators operated by the company in Kansas and northern Oklahoma for receiving late grain reports.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Officers of the Board of Trade were elected on June 3 as follows: Pres., Floyd J. Hipple; vice-pres., C. W. Stiles; directors, E. E. Shircliffe, D. B. Frazee, G. D. Estes, C. W. Colby, Bruce F. Young, Ed Whalen, C. D. Jennings.

HAROLD-WALLIS GRAIN CO.

BOARD OF TRADE

Wichita, Kansas

J. R. HAROLD

W. W. WALLIS

Consignments and General Grain Dealers

Johnson, Kan.—The new elevator of the Johnson Co-op. Co. is progressing nicely. The Hank Willick & Bro. Const. Co. is doing the work and expect to have it completed by June 20. J. L. Webb, of Bloom, is the new manager.—Johnson Co-op. Co.

Voda (Collyer p. o.), Kan.—Some new equipment is being installed by the Voda Co-op. Ass'n, including a York Hyatt Roller Bearing Boot. The Western Engineering Co. is doing the work and the York Fdry. & Engine Wks. is furnishing the equipment.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Jack Baker, "the claim man," traffic dept. of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, effective July 1, will have a new address, which will be room 512, First National Bank Bldg., Dodge City, Kan., the office formerly being located in Hutchinson.

Salina, Kan.—W. A. Talbot, sec'y of the Board of Trade here for a number of years, and former manager of the local branch of the Beyer Grain Co. which has been closed, has removed to Wichita to take charge of the Hall-Baker Grain Co.'s offices in that city.

Belvue, Kan.—The Wamego Seed & Elvtr. Co., which has been remodeling and bringing up to date the elevator here purchased recently from Frank Dougan, has completed the work and is now ready for the new crop rush. John Knecht is in charge of the elevator.

Peabody, Kan.—The Utility Feed Mills is a new organization here to manufacture stock feeds and do custom grinding. Operations will start July 1, with Allen Jones as manager. Arrangements have been made to take over the warehouse space of the Peabody Flour Mills.

Brewster, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. plans to enlarge the capacity of its elevator by 20,000 bus., bringing the total capacity up to 35,000 bus. The equipment will be replaced with up-to-date machinery that will greatly increase the loading and handling facilities of the plant.

Topeka, Kan.—Forbes Bros., who recently completed remodeling their feed mill at North Topeka and installing new machinery, are now installing a cornmeal unit to have a daily capacity of 600 barrels. The company manufactures all kinds of poultry and cattle feeds and the plant has a daily capacity of 10 cars.

Garden City, Kan.—The 25,000-bu. addition for the Garden City Co-op. Equity Exchange is about completed. It is being equipped with man-lift, 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, Kewanee Truck Dump, and 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor for driving Western Head Drive. Construction was done by the Younglove Engineering Co.

KENTUCKY

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—The Monarch Milling Co. has recently installed up-to-date grinding machinery.

WICHITA

"The Virgin Wheat Mecca"

long recognized as the leading market of the Southwest. Its facilities are the best and its Board of Trade members are well known for their fair dealing.

If you are a country shipper, miller or exporter you cannot do better in any other market.

Deal With These Board of Trade Members

Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Wheat, Coarse Grains, Mill Feeds

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grain Futures, Stocks, Bonds, etc.

Blod Grain Co.

Mill Orders—Consignments

Adair Grain Co.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

A. F. Baker Grain Co.

Corn, Kafir, Milo, Oats, Barley

Stevens-Scott Grain Co.

Wheat, Kafir, Milo, Maize, Corn

Ogren Grain Co., Grain Merchants

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

General Grain Business

C. E. Jones Grain & Elevator Co.

Grain Merchants—Consignments

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.

Receivers, Shippers—Storage

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Blanchard Randall, Jr., succeeds Edward Davis on the grain com'tee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Baltimore, Md.—It is rumored that the Farmers National Grain Corp. contemplates establishing a branch here in order to handle the grain in this section.

Baltimore, Md.—The firms of T. M. Maynard and Thomas Johnston & Co. have merged and will continue the grain commission business as Maynard & Johnston, Inc.

MICHIGAN

Williamston, Mich.—Roofing was blown off the elevator of the Williamston Elvtr. Co. on May 23.

Clare, Mich.—The warehouse of the Clare Elvtr. Co. sustained slight windstorm damage on May 23.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Van Ness & Schreuder have installed 3 SKF Ball Bearings on the main line shaft in their feed mill.

Pewamo, Mich.—The Pewamo Elvtr. Co. will install a 1-h.p. fully-enclosed, self-ventilated, 3-phase motor for operating bean pickers.

New Haven, Mich.—The New Haven Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill to catch tramp iron.

Lapeer, Mich.—John O'Rourke, who operates the flour mill here, has placed his order for a magnetic spout to protect his feed mill from tramp iron.

Port Huron, Mich.—Fire believed to be caused from sparks from a coast guard cutter slightly damaged the plant of the Michelex Elvtr. & Whs. Co. on June 5.

Battle Creek, Mich.—A. K. Quinn & Sons have put in a larger hammer mill and are building a storehouse. This company is a large manufacturer of all kinds of dairy feeds.

Hudsonville, Mich.—John Grit, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator here, was electrocuted, on June 5, when in some manner he placed his hand on a charged wire furnishing power to the elevator.

Elwell, Mich.—The Peoples Elvtr. Co. is installing an electro-magnetic spout to remove tramp iron from the feed before grinding. It has also installed electric lights, the wiring being all in rigid conduit.

Baroda, Mich.—The New Troy Mills, at New Troy, which recently purchased the flour mill at this station from H. K. Noid, is replacing the steam power with a 30-h.p. 3-phase alternating current motor. The present plans contemplate operation of a feed mill only.

Durand, Mich.—The Durand Milling Co. has recently installed 4 SKF Ball Bearings on main line shaft in feed mill and elevator section of their plant, and plan to install more later. Also installing a 50-gallon soda and acid type fire extinguisher in office and piped to each floor with signal in office.

Jackson, Mich.—The Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers' Ass'n will hold its 29th annual convention in this city on either Aug. 20 or Aug. 21, and 250 members are expected to attend. The local Chamber of Commerce has been requested to make hotel arrangements, according to D. J. O'Connor, manager of the Chamber.

Lansing, Mich.—K. P. Kimball, who for the past several years has been handling the sales end of the package bean department for Chatterton & Son, of this city, has recently entered the employ of the Trinidad Bean & Grain Co., of Trinidad, Colo., as eastern sales manager, and will be located at either Detroit or Buffalo.

Charlotte, Mich.—Our elevators did not burn [in the fire reported in the Apr. 23 Journal] but our flour mills, including feed mills and warehouses, burned. The buildings, machinery and equipment were about 40% protected with insurance, and for the present we will probably erect feed mills and warehouses and later possibly a flour mill; at least at present this is our plan.—The L. H. Shepherd Grain, Bean & Milling Co.

Doster, Mich.—The Doster Farm Buro is building an addition to its elevator to make room for the installation of a feed mill and corn sheller. The feed mill will be provided with an electro-magnetic spout to remove the iron from the feed before it is ground. Gasoline engine power will be replaced with two 3-phase electric motors. These will be located in a fire resistive room in the basement of the elevator together with the control switches.

Muir, Mich.—The Muir Elvtr. Co. will shortly install two electric motors to operate the elevator end of the plant, making it necessary to use the engine only for feed grinding. The sizes of the motors will be 20-h.p. and 3-h.p., and they will be of the fully enclosed ball-bearing self-ventilated type, suitable for operating on 3-phase alternating current. Motors will be controlled by starters having both low voltage and overload protection.

Climax, Mich.—The grain and feed dealers of Kalamazoo and West Calhoun Counties had a dinner at the Columbia Hotel here, early in June, at which time a survey of reports regarding the recently inaugurated "cash only" system was given. The opinion of the majority was that the cash basis is a saving to both the customer and the dealer, some going so far as to say they would not go back to the old system for twice the amount of business.

Port Huron, Mich.—Fire of mysterious origin, occurring on the side wall of the elevator of the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange Terminal Bean Plant, did about \$50 worth of damage on June 5, before it was extinguished. The fire started between the wooden sheathing of the outside wall of the elevator and the corrugated iron covering. Fire was presumably caused by a spark from one of the tug boats which dock alongside of the elevator, in the St. Clair river.

Ypsilanti, Mich.—Fire in a wooden grain cleaner in the fire-resistive concrete elevator of the Ypsilanti Farm Buro, caused about \$200 damage on June 5. The men were cleaning out a grain bin, getting ready for the new crop of wheat, and before entering the bin to sweep it out, they were instructed by the manager to drop a light in the bin, to test for foul air. The manager supposed, of course, that they would use a lantern. Because the bins were of concrete, these men apparently thought there was no harm in soaking a rag in kerosene, attaching it to a wire, and dropping this in the bin to test the air. A piece of the burning rag apparently fell down into the spout, and passed into the cleaner just below the bin, where the draft from the fan on the cleaner, soon fanned the flame into a sizeable fire. Fire was first discovered in the cyclone dust collector located outside the plant.

Saginaw, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. and the Cass City Grain Co. announce as effective June 2, 1930, a merger of the corporations under the name of the Michigan Bean Co., with general offices at Saginaw, Mich., and elevators and buying stations of both concerns located in the principal bean sections of the state. This merger brings together two concerns that have been operating in the same line for many years and the management will be the same, it being contemplated that Joseph Frutchey, who has been the active executive of the Cass City Grain Co. for many years, will assume the duties of vice-pres. and general manager, A. L. Riedel as assistant general manager and treas., W. J. Orr as sec'y and A. D. McIntyre as assistant sec'y. That it will with the combined business be in a position to operate more satisfactorily along the lines of modern business methods and that in this respect it will afford its connections advantages to be obtained in no other way.—Michigan Bean Co., F. W. Merrick, pres.

MINNESOTA

Amboy, Minn.—Tom Miller is now in charge of the local Hubbard & Palmer elevator.

Clarissa, Minn.—The Clarissa Feed Mill, Ben Dixon, proprietor, has installed a new feed mill.

Menahga, Minn.—The Menahga Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n's house burned on June 6; loss, \$3,500.

Zumbro Falls, Minn.—The Hunting Elvtr. Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. repair and rod its local elevator.

Delavan, Minn.—In the elevator operated by Perrizo Bros. at this point a Bender Electric Truck Dump will be installed.

Iona, Minn.—M. J. Garry, who owns and operates two elevators here, contemplates installing an up-to-date feed plant.

Clontarf, Minn.—The contract to move the elevator of the Monarch Elvtr. Co. at this place was awarded to the J. H. Fisch Co.

Dennison, Minn.—E. G. Rosvold has resigned as manager of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, where he has been for 13 years.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A membership in the Chamber of Commerce has been purchased by Justin Kaupman, of Chicago, ass't-treas. of the Continental Grain Co.

Lake City, Minn.—Alfred Fick has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding E. L. DeMarce, who is now in business for himself.

New Ulm, Minn.—A. O. Olson, sec'y-treas. of the Eagle Roller Mill Co., which also has a line of elevators, died at his home recently after a short illness, at the age of 61 years.

Watson, Minn.—It is reported that a farmers union contemplates buying an elevator here to take care of grain for farmers who want their products shipped and marketed thru the Farmers Union Terminal.

Springfield, Minn.—J. J. Peters, who has disposed of his two elevators at Clear Lake, S. D., to F. P. Creaser & Sons, of Watertown, S. D., has acquired the Creaser elevator here and will operate same himself.

Plainview, Minn.—J. F. Guzinski, of Eyota, has been appointed manager of the R. E. Jones Co.'s elevator here, succeeding John L. Boehke, resigned, who has been manager since 1903 and thru several changes of ownership.

Lake Benton, Minn.—The Geo. P. Sexauer Co. has bot the Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s house here and O. J. Roscoe will manage it. It is rumored that the former company has taken over all the Atlas elevators as far east as Bird Island, Minn.

Mapleton, Minn.—I am rebuilding my feed mill (which burned, together with my elevator, in May). I am installing a 75-h.p. hammer mill and a 100-bu. per hour oat huller. Expect to be ready for business in about two weeks (from June 14).—J. S. Emerson.

Marshall, Minn.—Henry Wollin, at one time manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, and for several years treas. of the Tri-State Grain Shippers Ass'n, died on June 8 from injuries received when he was struck by a motorist near his home in Excelsior, Minn.

Ivanhoe, Minn.—The Geo. P. Sexauer Co., headquarters Brookings, S. D., which operates a local elevator at this point, has bot the elevator of the Atlas Elvtr. Co. here and will use it to store grain and seeds. Henry Schluter, who has managed this house for about a year, remained until June 15, after which time Frank Feller, manager of the other Sexauer elevator, became manager of both houses.

Minneapolis, Minn.—B. B. Sheffield, pres. of the Sheffield Elvtr. Co., has leased his 2,500,000-bu. elevator "K" to Gregory, Jennison & Co., of this city, for one year. Mr. Sheffield retired at the beginning of this year from the presidency of the Commander-Larabee Corp. in order to devote his time to his own grain company, but he was at about the same time elected pres. of the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Ass'n, the duties of which position take so much of his time that he decided to retire from business. Mr. Sheffield writes: "The Sheffield elevator has been rented to Gregory, Jennison & Co., of Minneapolis, for one year. It is quite probable that the Duluth office and the Minneapolis office of the Sheffield Elvtr. Co. will be discontinued. Whether or not the Buffalo office will be closed is still an open question."

Holland, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n has installed a new hammer mill, built a new feed house and office and put in a new loading spout.

Lake City, Minn.—E. L. DeMarce, who has been manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point for the past 13 years, has taken over the management of the former Hunting Elvtr. Co.'s business, which will be operated under the name of the Independent Grain & Coal Co., with Mr. DeMarce as pres. and manager. Besides buying grain and handling seed, coal and feed, the company is especially equipped for grinding feed of all kinds. Two service trucks will be operated, one of which is being especially equipped for the company's use.

DULUTH LETTER

Among recent applicants for membership in the Board of Trade is J. B. Richardson, of Winnipeg, Man., of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

The local office of the Sheffield Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, was closed on June 1. The Duluth representative was Grover C. Sterling. Mr. Sheffield is retiring from the grain business. (See Minneapolis Letter, this number.)

H. T. Swart, of Winnipeg, has been elected pres. of the Itasca Elvtr. Co., of this city. He accepted the office at the personal request of Julius Barnes, and his new duties will not make it necessary to make any change in his work in Winnipeg.

With the completion of the three large elevator projects now under construction in this city (the additions to the Great Northern Elvtr. "S", the Occident terminal Co.'s elevator and the Peavey Duluth Terminal Elvtr.), the grain storage capacity of Duluth will be increased from 45,950,000 bus. to 52,950,000 bus.

The Globe Elvtr. Co. has let the contract for concrete storage addition to the Peavey Duluth Terminal Elvtr., which it operates, to have a capacity of 2,100,000 bus., to the Barnett & Record Co. The addition, which is to be completed by Oct. 1, will consist of 84 tanks of about 21,500 bus. capacity each, and 60 tanks of about 5,000 bus. each. The present capacity of the plant is 4,250,000 bus.

The Barnes-Ames Co. is retiring from active grain export business as of June 30. This will have no effect on the conduct of any other grain companies, such as Itasca Elvtr. Co., of Duluth; Hallet-Carey-Swart, Ltd., Winnipeg; Hallet & Carey Co., of Minneapolis; Barnes-Irwin Co., of Philadelphia, all of whom have separate ownership and separate management.—Barnes-Ames Co., Edward C. Denby, New York (general office, Duluth).

MISSOURI

Lutesville, Mo.—The mill plant of the Lutesville Milling Co. burned on June 15.

Kidder, Mo.—A Jay Bee Hammer Mill has been added to the equipment of the Green-Tooley Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Hamilton, Mo.—We have recently installed a feed mixer at our mill at Hamilton.—Green & Tooley M. & E. Co. (headquarters Pattonsburg, Mo.)

Pattonsburg, Mo.—We have contracted this week for an oat huller to be installed at our mill here. We recently installed a feed mixer also.—Green & Tooley M. & E. Co.

Nevada, Mo.—C. M. Moss' mill and grain elevator here burned at 11:55 p. m., June 6; partly insured. About 100 bus. of grain was destroyed, some hay and several thousand dollars' worth of machinery.

Sturgeon, Mo.—The question of raising funds for purchasing the Sturgeon Elvtr. Co.'s plant (Wm. Pollock Milling & Elvtr. Co.) is being discussed by the Missouri Farmers Ass'n, but nothing definite has been done yet.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Ed C. Hoebel has been appointed a wheat buyer for the Hall-Baker Grain Co., now owned and operated by the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Among the new applicants for membership in the Board of Trade is E. C. Hoebel, on transfer from Oliver Denton, deceased, and John C. Brackett, on transfer from H. T. Fowler.

Alexander Prudot will be general supt. of both the Burlington (also known as the Murray) Elvtr. and the Kansas-Missouri Elvtr. He was formerly supt. of the Kansas-Missouri Elvtr.—Hall-Baker Grain Co., N. E. Carpenter, vice-pres.

Construction on the new 500,000-bu. additional storage for the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. started the second week of June, and the concrete tanks are expected to be completed in 60 days, doubling the present capacity of the plant.

The re-inforced concrete annex of 1,100,000 bus. capacity to the Wabash Elvtr. has been completed by the James Stewart Corp. This will give the plant a total storage capacity of about 3,000,000 bus. It is being operated by the Uhlmann Grain Co.

Board of Trade members have voted to adopt a change in the rules which will facilitate the handling of track deliveries of job lots on future trades and give the Grain Clearing Co. additional time to complete deliveries of job lots on futures contracts.

Crooks Terminal Warehouses have under construction here their third warehouse for this city, to be 162 x 120 feet and five stories high and to be ready for occupancy by October. This company, which specializes in flour and feed storage, also operates in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

Among recent new members of the Merchants Exchange is James H. Cosgriff, of the Park & Pollard Co., of Buffalo, N. Y.

Paul W. Pritchard has resigned from the Overland Grain Co., of this city, and taken a position with Igleheart Bros., Inc., of Evansville, Ind., in the grain department.

The Burlington Elvtr., recently leased by the Farmers National Grain Corp., will be managed by W. J. Niergarth, who has been associated with the Marshall Hall Grain Corp. for 15 years.

Bert Collins has been appointed manager of the Checkerboard Elvtr. Co., succeeding J. M. Chilton, now vice-pres. of the Grain Stabilization Corp. He was formerly assistant to Mr. Chilton.

The Marshall Hall Grain Corp., whose lease on the Burlington Elvtr. was recently bot by the National Grain Corp., will continue in business with W. T. Brooking as pres., carrying on its domestic and export business as formerly but using public house facilities instead of its own leased elevators as in the past.

W. L. Malkemus, former pres. and treas. of the Kellogg-Huff Commission Co., has retired from the firm and his stock has been purchased by Arthur J. Schulte and E. W. Lorch, stockholder and officials in the company for many years. Mr. Schulte was elected pres. and Mr. Lorch vice-pres. and treas. Mr. Schulte will have charge of sales on the Merchants Exchange.

MONTANA

Havre, Mont.—Plans to rebuild the H. Earl Clack Co.'s elevator and oil refinery (that burned late in May with a loss of \$75,000) are under way. Construction will start as soon as possible. An up-to-date elevator will be erected.

Edgar, Mont.—The Markuson Grain & Bean Co.'s local elevator that burned last November is being replaced. The former Powers Elvtr. at Springdale, Mont., has been bot and dismantled, shipped to this point and will be rebuilt here by the Markuson Co., which has given the contract to the Home Const. Co.

Outlook, Mont.—Henry Walder, who has been assistant to T. J. Larson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here (one of the oldest co-operatives in the state) for nine years, has been appointed manager to succeed Mr. Larson, who resigned recently to take up field work with the Northwest Grain Ass'n at Chinook, Mont.

Helena, Mont.—The west warehouse of Patrick W. Woods was totally destroyed by fire of undetermined cause on June 7.

Chinook, Mont.—T. J. Larson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Outlook, Mont., for the past nine years, has located here as field representative of the Northwest Grain Ass'n, in which he is a member of the board of directors, also a member of the executive com'te.

Terry, Mont.—The Alfalfa Growers Ass'n of Prairie County has voted to build a cleaning and grading plant here to care for the current crop. The plant will also be used to clean and grade beans. The most up-to-date cleaning and grading equipment will be installed, including a gravity cleaner having a capacity of 60 bus. per hour.

Lewistown, Mont.—In the bankruptcy proceedings against the Judith Milling Co. and the Basin Elvtr. Co., its subsidiary, the auditor for the two companies is reported to have stated that storage tickets had been issued as collateral to eastern banking institutions by the two companies for loans totaling \$508,000, for which no grain had ever been held by the said concerns. S. B. Fairbank, pres., and A. A. Freseman, Jr., vice-pres. and treas. of the companies, are said to have been arrested on a grand larceny charge filed by the county attorney, and were released on \$5,000 bonds, the specific charge being that they have feloniously in their possession 18,000 bus. of wheat, the property of farmers, and have appropriated this wheat for their own benefit.

NEBRASKA

Superior, Neb.—Slight windstorm damage was sustained by the Bossemeyer Bros. in May.

Springfield, Neb.—Wm. Mueller & Son are installing in their elevator here a Bender Worm Gear Truck Dump.

Newcastle, Neb.—N. T. Thomas' elevator at this point is having a Bender Electric Truck Dump added to its equipment.

Venango, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n recently installed a new rope drive purchased from the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Elwood, Neb.—Salisbury & Almquist have made a number of repairs recently, including roller bearing boot and new conveyor belt with high-speed cups.

Cowles, Neb.—A 12,000-bu. elevator here has been bot by the W. H. Marshall Commission Co., a Kansas City Board of Trade member, who will take it over July 1.

Seward, Neb.—F. A. Engler, who operates an up-to-date feed grinding department, recently made some repairs which were purchased from the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Rosemont, Neb.—The W. H. Marshall Commission Co., member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, has acquired a 25,000-bu. elevator at this point, which it will take over July 1.

Table Rock, Neb.—Johnson & Jones have taken over the feed business of M. J. Johnson and have installed a large hammer mill. They will carry a full line of Cooper's flour and feeds.

Merriman, Neb.—Harold Harper, of Gordon, has been appointed manager of the Walrath-Sherwood Lbr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding C. E. Stauffer, who has entered the machine business.

Rulo, Neb.—Lightning struck the local elevator of the Crittenden Grain Co., of Lincoln, on June 8, resulting in the destruction of the elevator and also of 30,000 bus. of wheat; loss, \$50,000.

Arnold, Neb.—The Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. has just completed the construction of another warehouse, 20 x 40 feet, for the storage of feeds. This is the third storehouse to be added since Mr. Gorman has been manager.

Dakota City, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here has decided to sell the elevator and land to Guy Sides for \$2,250 and to dispose of the grain, feed and coal by July 1, at which time the Farmers Elvtr. Co. goes out of business.

Falls City, Neb.—The Falls City Milling Co., T. J. Whitaker, manager, will manufacture a complete line of sweet feeds for poultry, cattle and hogs in the three-story addition to its flour mill now under construction, which addition will be used exclusively for feeds.

Lincoln, Neb.—The construction of a new \$200,000 feed mill and elevator is contemplated for the near future by the Gooch Feed Mill Co., recently incorporated by the principals in the Gooch Milling & Elevator Co., as reported in the Apr. 9 Journal. Horner & Wyatt are making the plans for the new mill.

Kearney, Neb.—The J. P. Gibbons Grain Co. has under construction a three-story and basement, 26 x 40 foot, re-inforced concrete building, adjoining its present elevator site, to be used for the manufacture of poultry feeds, pig and calf feeds and meal. Ryan & Sons have the contract. The new plant is expected to be fully equipped and in operation within three months.

McCook, Neb.—One of the series of grain meetings held over the state, sponsored by the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, was held here June 5, at 2 p. m. at the Keystone Hotel. Instruction was given in sampling and testing grain and information on the workings of the new warehouse law. Among the speakers were H. D. Nelson, U. S. grain supervisor for Nebraska, and Harry Clark, chief grain inspector for the Omaha Grain Exchange. Dinner was served at 7 p. m. for the grain men.

OMAHA LETTER

Application has been filed by the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. for the transfer of the membership in the Grain Exchange formerly owned by R. R. Busch to its own name.

The Grain Exchange announced the opening of the futures trading market on Monday, June 16, trading time to be from 8:30 a. m. to 12:15 p. m., trading to be in wheat, corn and oats.

The Cargill Grain Co. of Nebraska, incorporated; capital stock, \$400,000; incorporators: E. J. Grimes, Julius Hendel, H. H. MacMillan; to operate, buy, sell or lease grain elevators.

Gibson, Neb.—The old 500,000-bu. elevator here owned by the C. B. & Q. R. R. and operated by the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co., burned at 5 o'clock a. m., June 12; loss, \$250,000; partly insured. Defective wiring is believed to have been the cause. The elevator contained 90,000 bus. of wheat, 50,000 bus. of corn and 25,000 bus. of oats. It was of wood construction, covered with corrugated iron. The new concrete elevator near it, also owned by the Burlington and operated by the Nebraska-Iowa Co., was saved. It is believed that the Burlington will rebuild on the site of the destroyed house.

NEW ENGLAND

Lowell, Mass.—The Ryan Hay & Grain Co.'s plant was badly damaged by fire, on June 10, when three buildings burned; total loss, about \$200,000.

NEW MEXICO

Portair (Clovis p. o.), N. M.—The Clovis Mill & Elevator Co. is installing a Fairbanks-Morse Engine, Rochelle & Rochelle doing the work.

WARNING!

A man about 5 ft. 6 in. tall, weighing approximately 160 pounds, between 25 and 30 years of age, dark complexion, dark eyes and reasonably well dressed, driving a coupe and using the name D. L. Likens, has been collecting subscriptions from Nebraska dealers for Grain Dealers Journal. He has no authority to represent us in any capacity.

Grain Dealers Journal

NORTH DAKOTA

Esmond, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is building a 32,000-bu. addition to its house.

Montpelier, N. D.—The Farmers Union has decided to take over the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator at this point.

Heil, N. D.—R. P. Redmond contemplates the construction of a frame elevator four miles north of this place.

Burlington, N. D.—Chas. Morey, of Lansford, has been appointed grain buyer of the Farmers Union Elevator here.

Minot, N. D.—C. C. Wyman & Co., grain merchants, have bot the W. C. Mitchell Co.'s business here and placed C. P. Foster in charge of the office.

Urbana (Spiritwood p. o.), N. D.—W. F. Hobert, manager of the Farmers Co-op Elevator Co. here, was married on June 6 to Miss D. Ruth Anderson.

Hoopie, N. D.—The National Elevator Co. is wrecking a double elevator here and shipping it to Herriott (Grafton p. o.), N. D., to go into the new elevator there under construction.

New England, N. D.—A contract has been let for the erection of another elevator by the Farmers Equity Exchange to the T. E. Ibberson Co., to have a capacity of 40,000 bus. M. A. Grannis is manager for the Farmers Co.

Herriott (Grafton p. o.), N. D.—The National Elevator Co. has torn down its old 10,000-bu. elevator here (known locally as the Herriott Elevator because built by James Herriott many years ago and operated by him for a long time), preparatory to building a more up-to-date house, to have a capacity of 30,000 bus. and to be equipped with the latest machinery.

Jamestown, N. D.—A two-day elevator managers' school was held in this city, on June 4 and 5, those taking an active part in arranging for it being: the North Dakota Agricultural College, the federal bureau of grain grading and investigations, railroad companies, Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, Jamestown Chamber of Commerce, county crop improvement and elevator managers committees. The objects hoped to be attained by holding this school were more efficient grading of grain at country points, studying methods of grain cleaning, promoting only the growing of standard varieties of crops in the county, to encourage crop rotation and to study grain diseases and methods of control.

NEW YORK

Caledonia, N. Y.—William Hamilton & Son have recently installed a ball bearing on the main line shaft and jack shaft in their elevator.

Darien Center, N. Y.—A. P. DeMuth has recently installed an electro magnetic spout ahead of his feed mill, to remove particles of iron from feed before it is ground.

Buffalo, N. Y.—More office space in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. has been added by the Co-op. G. L. F. Exchange, the entire eighth floor of the building now being occupied.

New York, N. Y.—A. A. Tourch, B. H. Van Keegan, Thos. E. Burns, V. A. Ronagua, Robt. W. Moore, Irving Sussman and Milton Deutsch have been admitted to membership in the Produce Exchange.

Gouverneur, N. Y.—The flour mill of Worth Fairbanks, near this city, burned on June 4; loss, \$30,000; partly insured. Fire-fighting apparatus had to be brot from a distance and by the time it arrived the flames were beyond control.

Albany, N. Y.—Regarding the erection of a grain elevator at the Port of Albany, it is expected that the 1931 legislature of the State of New York will provide sufficient funds to erect an elevator at the port of Albany. As to the Delaware & Hudson Co. building an elevator at Albany, no formal announcement has been made by the railroad, but there is a strong feeling in this locality that the railroad company will erect an elevator eventually.—Albany Port District Commission, Peter G. Ten Eyck, chairman.

Medina, N. Y.—The Ressigie Milling Co.'s plant burned recently. This mill, which was erected soon after the Civil War by Geo. Ressigie, was in continuous operation until two years ago, when a broken dam deprived it of its power.

Lockport, N. Y.—It is rumored that Major Howe, of Buffalo, will be general manager of the Thompson Mill, reported in the May 14 Journal as being repaired and soon to reopen, probably by August. This mill was once one of the largest producers in western New York outside of Buffalo.

New York, N. Y.—Notice of the death of John G. McIntyre, 59 years old, was posted on the Produce Exchange early in June. Mr. McIntyre was an old member of the exchange and was the son of Thomas McIntyre, of McIntyre & Wardwell, prominent in the grain trade of this city at one time.

Castile, N. Y.—Hayward N. Hopkins, who has operated the Castile Milling Co.'s plant here for nearly a half century, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, listing liabilities at \$19,634 and no assets. His wife filed a petition also, adding \$3,325 to the liabilities. The mill recently ceased operations.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—The mills of Bill, Bell & Co., one of the largest producers of flour in the northern part of the state, have ceased operating, and the mills will be abandoned after the stocks now on hand are sold. The company's valuable water power rights were bot by a public utility company, as reported in the Mar. 12 Journal, which operated the plants for a time.

Albany, N. Y.—Concerning report that the N. Y. Central and Delaware & Hudson companies are giving study to the question of building a grain elevator at Albany to forestall some of the diversion of grain traffic to Canada following the opening of the New Welland Canal in July, we do not contemplate the construction of a grain elevator at this point at the present time, but it is our understanding that the Albany Port Commission is giving consideration to the construction of such a facility.—R. D. Starbuck, vice-pres. N. Y. Central R. R. Co. (New York City).

OHIO

Gutman (Wapakoneta p. o.), O.—C. E. Jones has taken charge of the Ohio Seed Co.'s elevator here.

St. Paris, O.—J. C. Heaston, manager of the Farmers Grain Co., died unexpectedly June 5, of apoplexy.

Toledo, O.—The Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will go to Kingsville, Ont., on Aug. 28, for its annual outing.

Gettysburg, O.—The Farmers Equity Exchange elevator was robbed of \$60 recently, while Manager Myers was at lunch.

Dawn, O.—Fire originating in the engine room slightly damaged the plant of the Dawn Grain & Supply Co. on June 12.

Fairport, O.—William B. Pilkey, Jr., of Kincardine, Ont., has been appointed supt. of the Valley Camp Elevator here, owned by the Valley Camp Coal Co., of Cleveland, O.

Toledo, O.—The National Milling Co.'s (subsidiary of National Biscuit Co.) new elevator here that gives the plant a total of 4,500,000 bus., is almost completed and will be ready to receive the new wheat.

Lippincott (West Liberty p. o.), O.—Charles Parret, of Richwood, is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator, Armstrong & Johnson, proprietors, J. B. Bryan, former manager, having moved to Michigan.

Melbern, O.—The elevator here burned at 3 o'clock a. m., May 31; loss, \$10,000; partly covered by insurance. It was owned by E. W. Woods, formerly of Ft. Wayne, who bot the property about two months previously from Nihart & Fix.

Wooster, O.—The main building of the Wooster Milling & Grain Co.'s plant burned June 7, shortly after 4 a. m.; loss, about \$55,000; partly insured; a large amount of feed and grain also burned. Adjoining buildings were saved by the use of a new pumping apparatus which had been placed in service only 12 hours before. A motorist discovered the fire.

Derby, O.—Alva Hill, who has been managing the Weidinger Grain Co.'s elevator at Era, O., has also been put in charge of that company's elevator here, dividing his time between the two plants. The local house was formerly owned by Daugherty & Co. and was recently bot by the Weidinger Co.

Toledo, O.—It is rumored that the Ohio Central R. R. is carrying on negotiations for acquiring additional property on the east side of the river between the present Ohio Central docks and the Cherry St. bridge, for a \$1,000,000 elevator and mill project for one of the largest companies in the country.

Tiffin, O.—There has been a new corporation organized to be known as the Ohio Farmers Co-op. Ass'n of Kenton, O., and they are contemplating taking over the Sneath-Cunningham line of 30 elevators, and have made application to operate under control of the Federal Farm Board. Up to the present writing (June 7) there has been nothing officially done in the matter, and it will be at least a few months yet before the new organization will take active charge.—The Sneath-Cunningham Co., per Edwin G. Craun, supt.

OKLAHOMA

Guthrie, Okla.—The Central Grain & Elvtr. Co., of Amarillo, Tex., recently bot the Gres-ham Mills, of this city.

Salt Fork, Okla.—The Salt Fork Elvtr. Co. opened its new elevator here early in June. Geo. Ingram is manager.

Jefferson, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has been re-organized and will open for business again in a few days.

Pond Creek, Okla.—The local elevator of the Hacker Flour Mills was re-opened June 2, with Alfred Sherman in charge.

Salt Springs (Freedom p. o.), Okla.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool has leased the elevator here. Percy Cornish will be the manager.

Forgan, Okla.—The Choctaw Grain Co. has installed a new 12-ton scale. The interior of the office is also being remodeled and painted.

Enid, Okla.—The Geis-Price Elvtr. Co. will erect a \$1,000 warehouse soon.

Maysville, Okla.—We expect to install a corn sheller before shucking time and may install a feed mixer this fall.—Washita Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Hooker, Okla.—Abe L. Hiebert has been appointed manager of the Hooker Equity Exchange Co.'s elevator, succeeding Mr. Dobson, who has resigned on account of his health.

Capron, Okla.—The elevators of the Johnston Grain Co. and of the Heaton Grain Co. here have been improved by application of lightning rods, with points on the ridges and well grounded cables.

Norman, Okla.—R. C. Massey, 35 years old, owner of the Checkerboard feed store and connected with the Massey & Sons Elvtr. Co. here, was drowned, on June 1, while fishing, when the boat capsized.

Mountain View, Okla.—Construction on a new office building, replacing the one that burned last January has been completed by the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n. It is a spacious structure, stuccoed on the outside, with a private office, warehouse and show-room space.

Fairview, Okla.—The elevator at this point mentioned in the May 28 Journal as having been bot by the Oklahoma Wheat Pool, was owned by W. B. Johnston and managed by his son Glenn. He also sold to the pool two other elevators operated by his son at switches nearby.

Cordell, Okla.—We have about completed construction of a new 15 x 20-ft. feed grinding building, with 4 bins, oil engine power, and a No. 4 Jay Bee Hammer Mill. Later on we plan to install a feed mixer, probably after the wheat movement is over.—A. J. Orr, Cordell Milling Co.

Douglas, Okla.—F. E. Grim, who recently sold his elevator at Aline, Okla., to the Home Builders Shipping Ass'n (also known as the Farmers Elvtr. Co.), has returned to Douglas and will take back his old position as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. He bot the Aline house three years ago.

Okeene, Okla.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. has leased the local elevator of the Enid Milling Co. for one year. It is reported that the Pool has also leased all the other elevators of the milling company in the state, about 20 in number. J. L. Nault will remain as manager of the local house.

Tonkawa, Okla.—Jim Dorsett, manager of the Tonkawa Co-op. Ass'n's elevator for the past five years, has also been appointed manager of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n's elevator here, recently purchased from Geo. Cassity, owner for 27 years. A merger of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n and the Tonkawa Co-op. Ass'n has been effected.

Carnegie, Okla.—The new 16,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator of the Chickasha Milling Co., here is nearing completion. It is an up-to-date structure with 12 bins, a Western Corn Sheller, a Eureka Cleaner, a smut treating machine, a fast handling leg, SKF Ball Bearings, a 25-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor, 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and other latest type equipment.—Joe Coker, agt.

Capron, Okla.—The 12,000-bu. elevator of the Southwestern Elvtr. & Merc. Co., leased to Clay Howard as reported in the Journal's last number, local groceryman, who will operate it under his own name this season, has been improved by installation of a new 10-ton truck scale, bonding of the iron covering and grounding for lightning protection, and other repairs which have put it in shape. C. N. Swinehart is in charge.

Alva, Okla.—Construction has been completed on our 30,000 bu. studded and iron-clad elevator, which has been built to replace the one that burned early last winter. It has 11 bins. Each of the two legs has capacity for lifting 3,600 bus. per hour. The 5-ply belts are fitted with D.P. cups. Power is supplied by a 25-h.p. G. E. Enclosed Motor. Anti-friction bearings carry all loads. Out-bound weighing is done thru a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. A sucker Cleaner keeps the house free from dust.—M. S. Mercer, mgr. Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

AMARILLO

High Protein Wheat Center of the Southwest

The high altitude and favorable climatic conditions of the Texas Pan-handle make it peculiarly well adapted to the production of High Protein Turkey Hard Winter Wheat as demanded by mills for baker's flour.

Large amounts of oats, barley, kafir and milo are also produced.

Amarillo, located in the center of this area, with excellent transportation facilities in every direction is well located to serve your needs.

Any of these firms are ready to serve you:

Kearns Grain & Seed Co.

J. N. Beasley Grain Co.

Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Panhandle Grain Corp.

Central Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Martin-Lane Grain Co.

Uhlmann Grain Co.

U. S. Strader Grain Co.

Hardeman-King Co.

Kenyon Grain & Seed Co.

Blotz-Henneman Seed Co.

Laverne, Okla.—The elevator at this point has been remodeled and opened by the Choctaw Grain Co., J. B. Rhoades, local manager. The office and scales room has also been refinished and a radio installed to bring the market reports direct to the office. The company is ready to receive the new crop. This elevator has been operated for several years by Lukie Holland.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co. has delayed its plans for rebuilding the storage tank that burned in April until the grain handling rush is over, at which time an extensive building program will begin. A blaze which did but slight damage broke out on June 5 in the same bin that was damaged in April, caused, it is reported, from torches used by workmen in dismantling the structure.

Yukon, Okla.—J. F. Kroutil, pres. of the Yukon Mill & Grain Co., while returning home late from his garage recently, was accosted by two holdup men, one of whom he promptly knocked down, knocking his weapon out of his hand. The other man tried to regain the gun, when Mr. Kroutil quickly gave him a vigorous kicking, then they both fled. Any one familiar with the fine physique also the independent spirit of Mr. Kroutil, will not be surprised to learn of his routing the holdups.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Nezperce, Ida.—T. E. Robinson is having new bins placed in his warehouses here, for handling bulk grain.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Northern Flour Mills Co.'s elevator, mill and warehouse burned June 18; loss, \$175,000.

Seattle, Wash.—Membership in the Grain Exchange has been taken by H. W. Collins, as agent of the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Chehalis, Wash.—The Lewis-Pacific Dairy-men's Ass'n, of this city, is erecting a new warehouse at its feed plant, to be 90 x 100 feet.

Spokane, Wash.—It is reported that terminal grain warehouse facilities in this city are under serious consideration by the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Rosalia, Wash.—H. R. Hechtner, former supt. of the Northwestern Dock & Elevator Co. at Palouse, has succeeded J. A. Henning, resigned, at Strausse & Co., who operate a grain warehouse here.

Cottonwood, Ida.—The Vollmer-Clearwater Co., of Lewiston, has begun work on its grain warehouse here changing it so as to handle bulk grain. Bins will be built having a capacity of 60,000 bus. John J. Ries will be manager.

Spokane, Wash.—R. J. Stephens, pres. of the R. J. Stephens Grain Co., of this city, also pres. of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n for the last eight years, has received an appointment to the Farmers National Grain Corp. at Spokane. Mr. Stephens is reported as saying that his entire organization would function for the Farmers Corp., which was the understanding when he was appointed.

Nezperce, Ida.—The Nezperce Rochdale Co. has let the contract for the building of its 90,000-bu. elevator to Louis Dellvuk and construction is now under way, a part of one of the old sacked grain warehouses has been torn away to make room for the new structure, which will consist of 32 bins having a capacity of from 2,500 to 10,000 bus. each. It is said that the bulk method of handling grain is becoming more popular in this region.

Cottonwood, Ida.—The grain that was salvaged from the Farmers Union Warehouse Co.'s plant that burned in May, was sold to the Boyd-Conlee Co., of Spokane, and the Chisholm Grain Co., of Walla Walla. In the center of the sack piles much of the grain was found still in good condition except for being smoked. Approximately 14,000 sacks were salvaged. F. W. Tarbet, of the Farmers Co., writes: "Loss of plant was \$25,000. Will not know about rebuilding until we call a meeting of stockholders June 14. But look for some one to build an elevator here as we will need the storage room."

Cheney, Wash.—The Cheney Union Warehouse Co.'s property is to be acquired by the newly organized Cheney Grain Growers, Inc., about July 1, and the former company will dissolve. A. W. Jansen, manager of the Union warehouse, will be retained to manage it for the new organization.

Nezperce, Ida.—Turner Bros. are building an elevator and re-constructing a warehouse, to have a total capacity of 60,000 bus., to house the crop taken from their land each fall. The new storage will be located at the present site of the old Wright warehouse, the old building being repaired and re-inforced to accommodate bulk grain bins 50x80 feet and 15 feet high. An elevator 75 feet high will be constructed into the warehouse to be used for storage purposes and for loading bulk grain into cars. The elevator will be equipped with all the up-to-date machinery necessary to handle the grain and the arrangement within the warehouse will be as up-to-date as possible.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Grain & Hay Exchange recently elected the following officers at its annual meeting: W. A. Low, pres.; R. B. Harper, vice-pres.; John Floyd, treas.; Alfred Lawton, sec'y; directors, D. C. Heck, Roy T. Harper, William Walton.

Erie, Pa.—The Western Stevedoring Co. [of which James Thompson is pres.] on June 1 took over the operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad concrete elevator at the Port of Erie. Geo. A. McCormick, who has been supt. for a great many years, will continue in that position.—Western Stevedoring Co., A. R. Myers, vice-pres.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mt. Vernon, S. D.—The Mt. Vernon Feed Mill plans enlarging its grinding facilities by installing additional equipment.

Coleman, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, J. M. Oyan manager, is being repaired at a cost of approximately \$7,000.

Onida, S. D.—Carl P. Larsen, formerly agent Betts Grain Co., Lyons, S. D. is now agent for Geo. P. Sexauer & Son at this point.

Loyalton, S. D.—A new rope drive has been installed and other minor repairs made on the Loyalton Equity Co.'s elevator by the V. M. Zweber Co.

Cresbard, S. D.—The Cresbard Co-op. Elevator Co. is having a new foundation put under its dump scale, the scale will be entirely re-built and Strong-Scott grates installed. The V. M. Zweber Co. has the contract.

Clear Lake, S. D.—F. P. Creaser & Sons, of Watertown, S. D., have acquired J. J. Peters' two elevators here, taking possession of same June 15. Carl Moen will remain as the Creaser agent, but the elevator will be managed from Watertown. An air dump is being installed in one of the houses. Mr. Peters has acquired a Creaser elevator at Springfield, Minn., which he will operate himself.

SOUTHEAST

Yazoo City, Miss.—The Hiawatha Milling Co., one of the largest cotton seed products firms in the state, was recently adjudged bankrupt. The company has a capital stock of about \$1,000,000. Assets are said to be almost double liabilities, which are expected to approximate \$950,000, but the assets are not in a liquid state.

TENNESSEE

Celina, Tenn.—Thomas R. Lankford recently installed a Williams Grinder and a 9-h.p. engine.

Wartrace, Tenn.—The Garrison Valley Mills here, including a 75-barrel flour mill, a 250-bu. cornmeal mill, feed grinder, sweet feed mill and a chicken feed mill, also a brick warehouse, was sold at public auction a few weeks ago.

TEXAS

Kerrville, Tex.—Neely Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$8,000; incorporators: Roy G. and Elizabeth Neely and H. E. Crate.

Perryton, Tex.—J. R. Anderson has purchased a White Star Ball-Bearing Boot, for his new elevator here, from the White Star Co.

Electra, Tex.—The elevator and warehouse of the Electra Wheat Growers Ass'n were slightly damaged by windstorm on May 17.

Amarillo, Tex.—A branch office has been opened in the Fisk Bldg. here by the Mullin-Brackett Grain Co. of Fort Worth. Ralph Strader is in charge.

Silverton, Tex.—The Roberts Seed & Grain Co. is installing a new 7½ h.p. enclosed Fairbanks-Morse Motor, also new steel pulleys and flexible spouting, all procured from the White Star Co.

Morse, Tex.—The McDade-Pate Grain Co. is installing a 15-ton Fairbanks Scale with dial at its elevator on the new Rock Island line between this point and Dalhart, Rochelle & Rochelle making the installation.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Ben E. Clement and sons, with headquarters at Waco, and Cliff Edwards, now operating the Gatesville Grain Co. at Gatesville, have recently been admitted to membership in the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Amarillo, Tex.—At the annual meeting of the Grain Exchange, held on June 4, the following officers were elected: Pres., A. A. Henneman; vice-pres., H. L. Kearns; sec'y, W. A. Martin; directors, U. S. Strader, Joe Morris, W. A. Barlow, H. L. Kearns, and A. A. Henneman.

Fort Worth

Is The Better Grain Market Use It and Profit

Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

Kimbell Milling Co., Inc.
Exporters, Grain Merchants, Public Storage

Tillery Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

J. S. Bache & Co.
Grain and Cotton Futures

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Stocks, Provisions

Mullin-Brackett Grain Co.
Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

E. M. Rogers Co.
Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.
Export and Consignments

Southwest Grain & Comm. Co.
Brokerage and Consignments

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Two floors in the new Jesse Jones Bldg. have been leased by the Grain & Cotton Exchange for offices, giving the exchange five times as much space as hitherto occupied, and also giving it the most complete grain facilities south of Kansas City, according to Sec'y Wooten.

Gainesville, Tex.—Hon. J. Z. Keel, of Keel & Son here, has been ill for some time. He was a charter member of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, never missed a meeting, served on every com'te and in every office, was the third pres. and was one of the most loyal members the ass'n ever had. Letters from his old-time friends are very welcome and are much appreciated.

Denton, Tex.—A suit has been filed against John Alexander, former pres. of the Alliance Milling Co., of this city; Mrs. Ellen N. Daugherty of Gainesville, and F. M. Daugherty of Arizona, by T. P. Duncan, of Wichita Falls, who purchased the Alexander and Daugherty interests in the milling company last spring. Allegations that there were irregularities in transactions leading to the sale of the stock are reported to be the basis of the suit. Mr. Duncan was formerly vice-pres. and general manager of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., of Wichita Falls, retiring when that company was taken over by General Mills, Inc.

UTAH

Garland, Utah—The Box Elder Warehouse Corp. was pouring the concrete early in June for its new grain warehouse here, which is to be 200x50 feet and have a capacity of 250,000 bus.

Ogden, Utah—The contract for the 1,000,000-bu. addition to the grain storage of the Globe Grain & Milling Co.'s local plant (headquarters, Los Angeles, Cal.) construction of which has just started, as reported in the last number of the Journal, was awarded to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co.

Murray, Utah—The Walker Grain & Elevator Co., defunct, was taken over by the Producers Warehouse Co., which is also defunct, and elevator and storage and all properties turned into receivership. At the present it is leased to E. S. Walker until court sale or redemption time expires, which will be about nine months. It is understood that Mr. Walker has incorporated a new company to handle this lease. The storage capacity is about 100,000 bus., with a brick warehouse and trackage for four cars.

WISCONSIN

Delavan, Wis.—Work of rebuilding the Hetzel Milling Co.'s plant that burned in April has been started.

Rome, Wis.—The concrete and brick flour and feed mill, machinery, equipment, water-power, etc., of the property formerly owned by the Menominee Falls Roller Mills, Inc., at this point, is being sold.

Galesville, Wis.—The plant of the Reitman-Davis Milling Co. at this point was damaged by fire, on June 3, believed to have been caused by lightning; loss, \$20,000. This company was established soon after the close of the Civil War.

Madison, Wis.—Dane County Farm Buro Co-op. Warehouse Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$8,000; organized by 400 Dane County farmers to carry on a co-op. warehouse; W. R. McClellan is general manager; feed, grains, fertilizer, etc., will be carried.

River Falls, Wis.—The Prairie Mill, an old landmark here, burned early in June, the fire being discovered at 9:30 p. m.; partly insured. It was owned by Colton Whitcomb and leased by Jen Hunter, who operated it. Flour had been manufactured in the mill for many years.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Chas. G. Middleton Co., a new firm here, opened offices in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. June 16. The company is a correspondent of John F. Clark & Co., New York, Chicago and New Orleans, and will handle orders for grain, butter and eggs, stocks, cotton, provisions, etc. Chas. G. Middleton is a veteran in the butter and egg business, having had experience in that line running back over many years. His son, Chas. G. Middleton, Jr., is associated with him.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Regarding the report that we contemplate construction of a grain elevator on the lake front, we must advise that altho we are still working on the proposition, there is nothing definite that we can say at this time.—K. A. Albrecht, Harbor Traffic Director, Board of Harbor Commissioners.

Superior, Wis.—Construction of the 3,000,000-bu. addition to the Great Northern Railway's Elevator, "S" here, operated by A. D. Thomson & Co., is going forward rapidly, 170 men being engaged pouring the concrete for the 239 tanks. When completed this elevator will be the largest single grain storage unit in the world, it is said.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee Railroad awarded a contract for the construction of an addition to its Elevator, "E" of nearly 2,000,000 bus. to the James Stewart Corp. on June 16, the addition to be completed in 90 days and to consist of 24 flat-bottomed concrete bins, 8 to be erected on the west side of the present elevator and 16 on the east side, and 12 interstice bins. Elevator "E" is operated by the Cargill Grain Co.

Insurance Notes

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau had an instructive exhibit at the convention of the Ass'n of Operative Millers. The display contained samples of all of the various publications issued by the Bureau as well as specimens of foreign materials taken from various grinding machines by magnetic separators, and some types of portable electric lamps. It was in charge of C. W. Gustafson, assisted by D. P. Robinson, New York representative of the Michigan Millers Mutual.

Proves the Efficiency of Magnetic Separators

By L. P. DENDEL

Smith Brothers Velte & Co., Sunfield, Mich., installed a new attrition mill a little over a year ago. When the installation was first made, a set of six ordinary horseshoe magnets were placed in the spout ahead of the mill, to remove particles of iron from the grain to be ground. About a month after this an electro magnetic separator was placed in the spout, just ahead of the mill and between the set of magnets and the mill hopper.

To settle an argument about the effectiveness of horseshoe magnets for this purpose, the manager, Mr. C. Lennon, decided to make a test. The horseshoe magnets were again installed in their proper place, and after several days run a count was made, to see how much of the iron in the feed was actually caught by the horseshoe magnets and how much got by the magnets and were trapped by the more powerful electro magnetic separator.

It was found that only 20 pieces of iron had been caught and held by the horseshoe magnets whereas 50 pieces of iron had passed the magnet, and were caught by the electro magnetic separator. The metal caught varied from tacks and wire tag fasteners, to quarter inch bolts and ten-penny nails. Out of a total of 70 pieces of iron passing down the spout to the feed mill, the horseshoe magnets caught and held only 20 pieces, or less than 30%.

Efficient automatic electro magnetic separators that will catch all of the tramp iron are now available at a moderate price and will definitely eliminate the fire and accident hazard in the operation of a feed mill. Why take a chance?

Danville, Ill.—A reorganization of the Cornstalk Products Co. is contemplated. Frederick E. Butcher and Clint C. Tilton have been appointed joint receivers. The investment in the company's plant is \$4,500,000.

Grain Carriers

Schedules have been filed by Illinois carriers, effective July 1, 1930, restricting the rates on grain and grain products so as not to apply on millet seed and providing for specific rates which are 112 per cent of the wheat rates.

Ports on Lakes Erie and Ontario and New York City and Long Island Sound are served without trans-shipment by 100 barges of 700 tons capacity operated by the Hedger Transportation Co., of Buffalo. While on the Lakes the barge fleets are towed by the company's steel ocean-going tugs.

In the first three months this year, the railroads installed 24,739 freight train cars, an increase of 16,195 cars, compared with the number installed during the same period in 1929. Locomotives installed totaled 189 compared with 118 in the first three months of last year, and compared with 435 in the first quarter of 1928.

Traffic through the St. Lawrence Canals in May showed a decline of 68,832 tons from the total for the same month of last year. The largest decreases were 56,904 tons of oats, 44,611 tons of sand and 20,945 tons of barley as compared with 1929. More wheat was moved down to Montreal than in the corresponding month of last season, the increase being 16,206 tons.

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended on June 7 totaled 935,647 cars. This was an increase of 75,398 cars above the preceding week when loadings were reduced somewhat owing to the observance of Decoration Day, but a reduction of 120,121 cars below the same week in 1929. Compared with the same week in 1928, it also was a reduction of 59,923 cars. Grain and grain products loading for the week totaled 38,524 cars, a decrease of 450 cars below the corresponding week in 1929. In the western districts alone grain and grain products loading amounted to 25,479 cars, a decrease of 301 cars below same week in 1929.

FT. WORTH, Tex.—Revival of the thirty-year-old project for the canalization of the Trinity River so as to extend waterway transportation facilities to Fort Worth and Dallas has been launched through the permanent organization of the Trinity River Navigation Association under the sponsorship of the principal cities in the river valley. The project is considered as of far-reaching importance and has as its aim the renewal of the authorization withdrawn by the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1922 and the final completion of the work. The organization will have Fort Worth as its headquarters and will immediately launch a five-year program to obtain the desired end. Dallas is 510 miles from the mouth of the river on Galveston Bay.

Suspended Tariffs

In I. and S. 3473, the Commission has suspended from June 8, until January 8, schedules in Emerson's I. C. C. 156, and Supp. 10 to Johanson's I. C. C. 2152. The suspended schedules propose to establish reduced rates on blackstrap molasses, in tank cars, from New Orleans and other points in La. to various destinations in Kan. and Okla.

In I. and S. 3469, the Commission suspended from June 1 until January 1 schedules in supplement 21 to Boyd's I. C. C. A-1952. The suspended schedules propose to reduce the import and domestic rates on blackstrap molasses, in tank cars, from New Orleans, and sub-ports, to destinations in Oklahoma on the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway.

I. C. C. Activities

The Commission, in 22686, Atkinson Milling Co. vs. Ann Arbor, et al., 22677, Red Wing Milling Co. vs. A. C. & Y. et al., and I. and S. 3301, proportional rates on grain products from Illinois junctions to points in central territory, has ordered the carriers to establish, not later than August 20, reshipping and proportional rates on grain products, from Illinois junctions to destinations east of the Illinois-Indiana state line, applicable on grain products milled at Minneapolis and Red Wing, Minn., from grain originating in trans-Mississippi River territory no higher than on grain products from grain originating and milled in trans-Mississippi River territory. At present the proportional on products produced in trans-Mississippi territory is 16 cents. The proportional on products produced in northwestern territory mills is 19 cents, although, as the Commission report said, the transportation from the Illinois junctions to the east is the same regardless of where the milling is done.

According to the Commission, the carriers, in the schedules suspended in I. and S. 3396, grain products from Ohio and Mississippi River crossings to destinations in southern territory, said words but they meant nothing. The schedules have been found not justified, have been ordered cancelled and the proceeding discontinued. The railroads, said the report, proposed changes in the descriptions of certain commodity groups applicable in connection with less-than-carload commodity rates on grain and grain products. They said they desired to clarify the commodity descriptions so as to obviate disputes between shippers and carriers as to what commodities were entitled to transportation at the rates named in a Speiden tariff. The protestants who procured the suspension of the schedules asserted that the proposed descriptions would result in increased rates on corn grits, in inner containers in barrels or boxes, in less-than-carloads, which would be unreasonable and unduly prejudicial. The shippers claimed that the changes would impose class rates on such shipments of grits. The carriers claimed that class rates were applicable under the existing descriptions.

In 22689, Clark Brown vs. Chicago Great Western, embracing also 22756, Follett & Emert vs. Same, and 22756, Sub 1, Farmers' Elevator Co. vs. Same reparation was awarded on finding inapplicable rates on corn and wheat, Bondurant, Dewar and Dunkerton, Ia., to Chicago, and Kansas City. Applicable rates were 16 cents on corn to Kansas City and Chicago from three points of origin and 17.5 cents on wheat from Bondurant to Chicago.

In 22871, Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., vs. C. B. & Q., the complaint was dismissed. Rate charged on a portion of a carload of poultry and stock feed, Kansas City, to Macomb, Ill., found applicable.

Licensed grain inspectors are not employees of the Government, but are only licensed to inspect grain under government supervision. They are employed by such states as have a State inspection law, by trade organizations, such as a Board of Trade or Merchants Exchange, or they may work independently on a fee basis.

More grain storage on the farms is imperative according to a warning issued by Frank W. Matson, a member of the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission, showing that on June 1 there was 50,627,191 bus. of grain in store in public warehouses, against 44,232,039 a year ago, in Minnesota.

New Complaints

23378. Sub. No. 1. Dairymen's Feed & Supply Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., vs. Santa Fe et al. Rates and charges in violation sections 1 and 4 of act, in amount of \$2.70 a car on grain and grain products at Los Angeles, Calif. Asks rates and charges and reparation.

23437. Sub. No. 1. Arcady Farms Milling Co. et al., North Kansas City, Mo., vs. Santa Fe et al. Rates and charge in violation sections 1, 4 and 6 of act, grain and/or grain products, points in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma and Texas to complainants' mills and thence to Kentucky points. Asks rates and reparation.

23437. Sub. No. 2. Southwestern Millers' League et al., Kansas City, Mo., vs. Santa Fe et al. Rates and charges in violation sections 1, 3, 4 and 6 of act, wheat, stations in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri,

Oklahoma and Texas to complainants' mills and flour and other products shipped to points in Kentucky. Competitors at Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, O., preferred. Asks rates and reparation.

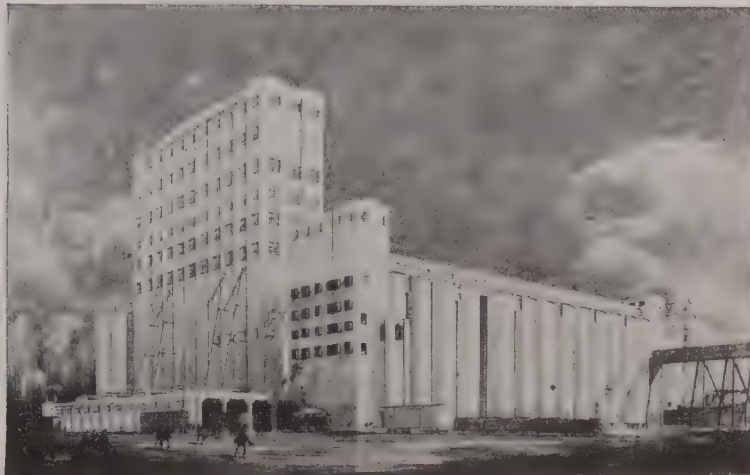
No. 23473. Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo., vs. M. K. T. et al. Rates in violation of sections 1 and 6 of act, sudan seed, points in Texas and Kansas to Oklahoma points. Asks rates and reparation.

No. 23476. Smith & Scott, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., vs. Santa Fe et al. Additional or excess charges sought in violation first four sections of act, whole grain, Kansas City, Mo., to California points. Asks cease and desist order and reparation.

No. 23520. Tri-State Grain Co. et al., Shenandoah, Ia., vs. C. B. & Q. et al. Unreasonable rates, wheat and corn, points in Iowa to St. Louis, Mo. Asks rates and reparation.

MODERN GRAIN ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION

as exemplified by Galveston's new 6,000,000 bus. export elevator is showing a marked preference for RANDOLPH DIRECT HEAT GRAIN DRYING EQUIPMENT.



Owners: Galveston Wharf Company.
Designers and Engineers: Horner & Wyatt, Kansas City, Mo.
Builders: Jones-Hettelsater Constn. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Equipped with three 1,000-bus. Randolph Driers using oil burners and having a daily capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 bushels.

This Is the World's Largest
Grain Drying Plant
WITHOUT A BOILER

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO — U. S. A.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Mortgagee Not Required to Gather Landlord's Share of Crop.—Mortgagee of crops grown by tenant held under no obligation on tenant's abandonment of crops to gather same, and therefore not liable to landlord for waste resulting.—*McNeill v. Vickery*. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 26 S. W. (2d) 741.

Warehousemen.—Owners of potatoes executing bill of sale were estopped to dispute right of warehouseman to ship potatoes on order of purchaser. Warehouseman had right to accept bill of sale and ship potatoes on order of purchaser without incurring liability to sellers.—*Kamholtz v. American Fruit Growers, Inc.* Supreme Court of Washington. 287 Pac. 5.

Date for Determination of Future Price Must be Designated.—If present title did not pass because price was to be determined in future, and date of such determination was not designated or ascertainable, agreement would, as a contract, be void for uncertainty, lack of mutuality, and absence of consideration, and at best it would be merely a standing offer to buy at any time at the then current price.—*Jensen v. Turner Bros.* Kansas City Court of Appeals, Missouri. 16 S. W. (2d) 742.

Buyer Not Liable Under Mortgage with Insufficient Description.—Actual knowledge of chattel mortgage can impart only such notice as mortgage itself gives, and such information as might be obtained by pursuing inquiry mortgage suggests. Description in mortgage of wheat crop as "undivided interest in 50 acres spring wheat on S. ranch 8 miles west of Grass Range, Montana, to be harvested in 1927" held insufficient.—*Arrow Oil & Refining Co. v. Montana & Dakota Grain Co.* Supreme Court of Montana. 286 Pac. 1115.

Disclaimer of Seed Warranty.—Provision in contract for sale of seeds that seller gives no warranty express or implied as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, and will not be in any way responsible for crop, and requiring purchaser to accept seed on those terms, held valid and effective as against buyer's contention that implied warranty existed that seeds sold were fit for purpose for which they were purchased.—*Landreth Seed Co. v. Kerlec Seed Co.* Court of Appeals of Louisiana. 126 South. 460.

Passage of Title to Grain.—Part payment of purchase price or partial delivery held not absolutely essential to passing of title to grain. Delivery and passing of title to grain sold must be determined by intent of parties at time of transaction. Segregation of oats sold under oral contract from other

grain in silo to be hauled by purchaser immediately and removal of part of oats showed delivery taking contract out of statute of frauds (Code 1927, § 9933).—*Madden v. Eldredge*. Supreme Court of Iowa. 230 N. W. 371.

Confirmation Binding in Iowa if Not Objected to.—Where seller over telephone agreed to ship carload of corn on certain date, and immediately sent letter and confirmation of sale with instruction to "Read Carefully, and if correct please sign and return carbon copy to us. If incorrect, wire us promptly," letter and confirmation received by buyer five days before date of shipment and retained without objection became, as matter of law, only contract between parties, in view of Code 1927, § 11275.—*Lamis v. Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.* Supreme Court of Iowa. 229 N. W. 756.

Broker's Liability Ceases When Name Is Given Up

J. G. McKillen, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., plaintiff, v. Frank S. Tenney, Chicago, Ill., defendant, before Arbitration Com'te No. 2 of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of Frank G. Coe, H. W. Reimann and C. A. Davis.

This case involves a contract for the sale of 10,000 bus. of sample oats bought by J. G. McKillen, Inc., hereinafter known as the plaintiff, from or thru Frank S. Tenney, hereinafter known as the defendant, on Jan. 21, 1928. The contract was confirmed by the plaintiff to the defendant on the date of sale, January 21, 1928, and was also confirmed by the defendant to the plaintiff on the same date by letter. The defendant did not at that time give up to the plaintiff the name of any other party as the seller of these oats and, therefore, under Section "D" of Rule No. 36 of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, was responsible as principal until the real principal's name was given up and accepted by the other party. These oats were bought on the basis of May future and the futures were not exchanged until four days later, January 25, on which date the defendant again confirmed to the plaintiff by letter the exchange of the May futures, thereby establishing the cash price of the oats on the contract.

According to the evidence before us, and not denied by the plaintiff, on the same date (Jan. 25) S. Zorn & Co., of Louisville, Ky., sent confirmation to the plaintiff covering this sale of oats and showing Frank S. Tenney, of Chicago, as broker. There is no controversy before us as to the terms of the confirmations, but the plaintiff contends that Frank S. Tenney, was the principal in the contract and, therefore, makes claim against him for certain overcharges in freight, due to a misunderstanding as to point of origin.

There is no evidence before us, nor any contention on the part of the plaintiff that he did not receive this confirmation of the trade from S. Zorn & Co., and this com'te is of the opinion that when S. Zorn & Co. were made known to the plaintiff as the other party to the contract, and it did not refuse or object to, said confirmation showing Frank S. Tenney as broker and S. Zorn & Co. as principal, and when it further accepted the invoices and paid the drafts of S. Zorn & Co. drawn directly on it (the plaintiff) the responsibility of Frank S. Tenney as principal under this contract ceased, under section "D" of Rule No. 36 of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

We, therefore, find in favor of the defendant and assess the cost of arbitration against the plaintiff.

Pool Member Bound tho Signature Obtained by Fraud

Since the federal government has gone into the business of organizing pools of producers of crops the growers must be more careful than ever to analyze the statements of the pool solicitors, and to read before they sign, the courts having a leaning toward upholding anything that smacks of government authority.

Heinrich Sieler tried to get out of his contract with the South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n and the Ass'n brot suit against him to compel his delivery of wheat in the future.

Two questions were submitted to the jury and the jury answered both of them in favor of defendant, Sieler.

The interrogatories and answers are as follows:

(1) Was defendant induced to sign the contract by the fraudulent statements of plaintiff's agent, Spurling? Answer * * * Yes. * * *

(2) If your answer to the foregoing interrogatory is yes, you will also answer the following interrogatory: Did the defendant rescind promptly on the discovery by him of the falsity of said fraudulent statement? Answer * * * Yes. * * *

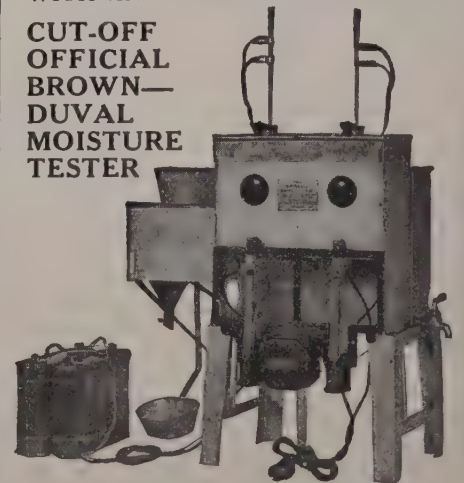
Judge Bottum of the Circuit Court of Campbell County saw fit to disregard this finding of the jury and decided in favor of the pool; and the Supreme Court of South Dakota on May 10, 1930, affirmed the decision, holding it was within the power of the judge in an equity proceeding to consider the jury's verdict as advisory only.—230 N. W. Rep. 805.

Buffalo became the leading flour milling city of the world on the 1929 crop, having ground during the first 10 months of the crop year 9,484,914 barrels, against 9,156,376 for Minneapolis.

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W. S. Braudt
Aud. and Treas.
Champaign, Ill.

Harry J. Berman
General Counsel
Chicago, Ill.

Supply Trade

Kansas City, Mo.—A. R. Hettelsater, president of the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co., sailed recently from New York for a three months sojourn in South America. Most of the time will be spent in Argentina where Mr. Hettelsater will study grain handling and milling conditions.

A manufacturer will deliberately drop a proved style of advertising, stop a successful advertising and sales campaign at its height, and set out on a new track; but if you would suggest to him that he change the taste of a food product that had been a proved success, he would think you lacked business intelligence.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Lightning rod manufacturers will hold their trade practice conference for discussion of ways to eliminate objectionable trade practices July 10 at the Radisson hotel, 10 o'clock, instead of on the day previously scheduled. Subjects listed for discussion include the following: Inducing breach of contract, defamation of competitors, payment of secret rebates, enticement of competitors' employees, discrimination in price, and proper installation of lightning protection systems.

Cincinnati, O.—American Laundry Machinery Co. officials June 19 announced acquisition of certain assets, the name and good will of the General Laundry Machinery Co. The deal is subject to ratification by stockholders of the latter concern. The General Laundry Machinery Co. has plants at Troy, N. Y., Columbia, Pa., and Chicago. The Ellis Drier Works is a division of the General company.

New York, N. Y.—Important progress in standardization work affecting mechanical, electrical, railways, mining and other major American industries is reported in the American Standards Year Book for 1930, just published by the American Standards Ass'n, copies of which may be obtained free of charge by writing to the American Standards Ass'n, 29 W. 39th Street, New York.

Milwaukee, Wis.—An honorary degree of Master of Science was conferred upon Harold S. Falk, vice-president and works manager of the Falk Corporation, by Marquette University in recognition of the work done by him in the promotion of the apprentice training movement in American industries. The degree was conferred during commencement exercises held on the evening of Wednesday, June 11. Mr. Falk has played a leading part in the revival of apprentice training which has taken place in the last ten years in American industry. In addition to building up an effective apprentice training system in his own plant, Mr. Falk has been for ten years chairman of the Apprenticeship Committee of the National Metal Trades Ass'n in Milwaukee and under his direction the number of apprentices in the machinery building industries of the city has grown from about 400 in 1920 to 1100 at the present time. Mr. Falk has tried at all times to point out to manufacturers their responsibility for the development of adequately trained mechanics and technicians in their industries. He is the originator of the so-called "Milwaukee plan" of apprentice training which is built upon the principle that the training of a proper quota of mechanics for an industrial community is not only a duty of the individual manufacturer, but is also the joint responsibility of all the manufacturing industries in the community.

Centennial of Modern Weighing Will Be Celebrated at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, July 4

To commemorate the invention of the modern platform scale by Thaddeus Fairbanks in 1830, business and industrial leaders of the nation, as well as many foreign countries, will gather in the historical city of St. Johnsbury on July 4 to pay tribute to the memory of Thaddeus Fairbanks, "father of modern weighing," who gave to the world its first accurate standard of weights one hundred years ago.

Announcement of a three day celebration of the centennial of the invention of the modern weighing machine beginning July 4, was made recently in Chicago by W. S. Hovey, President of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., which is the outgrowth of the small scale manufacturing business started a hundred years ago at St. Johnsbury by Thaddeus Fairbanks and his brothers Erastus and Joseph P. Fairbanks on an investment of \$4,000.

Former President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge will be guests of honor at the celebration which has the sponsorship of the Vermont Historical Society, the New England Advisory Council and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Coolidge has a keen personal interest in the affair for the reason that he was at one time a student at the St. Johnsbury Academy which was sponsored and supported by Thaddeus Fairbanks.

The principal feature of the program will be an historical pageant depicting the progress during the last century in the evolution of the modern weighing machine and its profound influence upon human welfare and world commerce. There will also be a notable exhibition of original patent models of scales invented by Fairbanks, which have been borrowed for the occasion from the patent office.

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Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes

The Minneapolis Seed Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., has let a contract for a new seed house, 36x60x100 to cost approximately \$60,000.

Archbold Seed & Feed Co., of Archbold, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by Eli and Sylvanus Lugbill and I. W. Werder.

John T. Wilcox, of St. Anthony, Idaho, recently purchased the old opera house and has remodeled it into an office and storage room for his seed business.

The American Soybean Ass'n, will hold its eleventh annual meeting at the Illinois State College Sept. 10-12, according to an announcement made by the college at Urbana.

At a meeting June 17 the Iowa Seed Dealers elected the following officers: Floyd Field of Des Moines, pres.; David Benson, vice-pres.; Henry Kling, sec'y; J. T. Hofler, treas.

Decorah, Ia.—By a two-thirds majority vote of the stockholders of the Decorah Seed Co., it was resolved that the corporation dissolve. E. J. Parman is pres., and A. J. Wirkler, sec'y.

Seed Trade Marks

O. M. Scott & Sons Co., Marysville, Ohio, filed ser. No. 271,613, the word "Scotts Seeds," for field and grass seeds.

Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover, alsike and timothy as of June 21:

Clover:	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Domestic cash new....	\$12.15	\$12.15	\$12.15	\$16.00
Prime choice cash new.	12.45	12.45	12.45	....
October	12.75	12.75	12.75	....
December	12.95	12.95	12.95	....
Alsike:				
Cash	11.10	11.10	11.10	....
October	11.15	11.15	11.15	....

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

- AMARILLO, TEXAS.**
Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.
- BALTIMORE, MD.**
Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.
- CHICAGO, ILL.**
Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.
- CONCORDIA, KANS.**
The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
- COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.**
Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.
- KANSAS CITY, MO.**
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.
- LOUISVILLE, KY.**
Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.
- MILWAUKEE, WIS.**
Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
- MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.
- PHOENIX, ARIZ.**
Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.
- ST. JOSEPH, MO.**
Mitchell Hill Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
- ST. LOUIS, MO.**
Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.
- SEDGWICK, KAN.**
Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Urged to Get Together

In an address at the convention of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, at Richmond, Va., last week, Secretary Smith of the Farm Seed Ass'n urged the various seed organizations to form some kind of a federation or an amalgamation in order that unified effort and influence might be exerted for the benefit of the entire seed industry. A part of what he said, is as follows:

There are some 2,000 national trade ass'ns in the United States, but this, in proportion to the number of organized units within our own industry, is not very great. For within the seed industry alone there are 18 actual, living associations! I would not care to commit myself as to the degree of "life" in some of them, but nevertheless they are functioning one way or another. Here we are, then, with 18 associations each one working independently of—even in some cases guardedly against—the others. In the meantime, national issues such as those I have mentioned, are coming up regularly and are being directed carefully without these organized seedsmen having their needs met or their requests heeded. It is true, our present seedsmen's associations reach into every state except one; it is true our larger groups are trying to do something worth while for the industry. On the other hand, it is sadly true—sadly true—that the bigger things, the more vital things—those which react to the good or to the detriment of the industry—are being lost or overlooked. Why? Coming from, a paid executive of one of the more active associations, the answer might be misunderstood. However, I have not lost sight of the fact that I still am a BROTHER and I intend to speak plainly. The failure of the seed industry through these many long years to better itself as it should; to make itself felt as it should in state, regional, national and international affairs, to get from state and National agencies the recognition it should get, is solely and simply because we ourselves are not co-ordinating our own efforts!

Why not all together under one banner, holding it aloft, going forward unitedly toward the goals which are attainable to us? Is it because of fear? Is it that we are skeptical? Do we mistrust and distrust each other to the point that we are afraid to pool our efforts? Are we disinterested? Are we jealous each of the other?

Having come to know my "family" much better than I did two years ago, I may answer my own questions by saying frankly that I do not believe in my heart that it is anything but a lack of INITIATIVE. You are busy men—all of you. You have your own local problems—each of you. You do not have time actually to give much thought to the questions of organization. But, do you realize that other industries—and the world in general—are forging ahead into new eras and epochs without the benefit of you? And you actually are losing, because your organized relationship to these things is unbalanced.

Take the five outstanding seed organizations in this country—the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n., the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n., the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n., the American Seed Trade Ass'n., and the Farm Seed Ass'n. of North America. Where on this great earth could we find a more natural nucleus for the amalgamation or federation of all seed interests than in bringing these five groups under one roof? Each is a separate, functioning unit in itself. Each has its own organization structure. Each has its own local problems and plans. But all are vitally involved in certain common interests. Is tariff not a national issue? Is not the seedsmen's possible involvement in the Farm Board's program a nation-wide involvement? Are general educational programs merely local programs? Is not the seedsmen down in Texas just as anxious to increase his net returns as is the seedsmen in Minnesota or

Pennsylvania or North Carolina? Are not all seedsmen interested in bettering their trade conditions, increasing their markets, selling more goods? Is there a seedsmen in the United States who will not feel himself to be a party to the coming campaign against weeds? These are a few of the many issues which go to make up a composite common ground for the industry at large.

But how can any one group expect to make itself felt on any one of these large issues? Surely we have had enough bitter experience already for us to realize we cannot gain the results we deserve unless we all get together! Show me a single proposal in Washington involving seedsmen's interests which cannot be won if all our seedsmen were working as a unit. But I can point to several things now which have failed just because a single small group was not strong enough and big enough to force them through!

Where is the national educational program we'd all like to see? It can be made tangible if we come together and launch it. 'Tis true, the state colleges and the seedsmen are coming closer and closer together each year, but how much more quickly this could be accomplished if all seedsmen—through a single office—would make known their desires to co-operate with the various state agencies?

Railroad rates, interstate commerce regulations, foreign trading, domestic commerce reports, general seed publicity, vocational school and college contacts—all have a place in a national seedsmen's program of progress!

A possible national set-up for the seed industry.

With five major associations now functioning, it should be a comparatively simple matter to bring them together. Not by absorption or merger at this time but merely by uniting their headquarters and co-ordinating their programs. When we can know there is one place—one headquarters if you please to call it that—in which may be found a complete record of the seed industry; when there is one authentic center from which can come accurate detailed information; when there is one "voice" for all seedsmen—then, AND THEN ONLY, will we enjoy the many benefits which have never been realized by our industry!

Germinating wheat grains survived 12 days of constant freezing at 12° C. in tests made at the Oregon Exp. Station. Alternate freezing and thawing was more harmful to seedling growth than was continuous freezing. Marquis wheat survived the low temperatures in the tests much better than did Kanred. Germination after exposure to low temperature was not indicative of the comparative winter hardiness of these two wheats.

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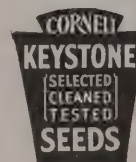
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St. Louis, Missouri

Pure Seeds and Why

[From an Address by F. R. Moorman of Chicago before The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.]

As seedsmen and grain and feed men, we are directly concerned with the prosperity of our community. How can agriculture be made more prosperous? What can be done to increase the farmer's income and indirectly your own? Many and varied suggestions and plans have been proposed—particularly along marketing lines. One fundamental factor on which depends the farmer's income is better crops. How are these to be secured? One of the fundamental remedies is to eliminate any factor which interferes with bigger and more profitable crops.

Pure Seeds. Over fourteen billion pounds of field and grain seeds are annually sown in this country. The United States Government states that out of this fourteen billion pounds of seeds planted, only four billion are cleaned in any manner whatsoever. Think of the waste—over ten billion pounds go back into the earth foully contaminated with weeds. Add to this promiscuous sowing the annual percentage of sterile seeds (some 8%) and it is easy to see why the farmer has not been more prosperous. In the state of Wisconsin, alone, weeds cost the farmers forty-seven million dollars annually as explained by Doctor Stone of the State Agriculture Department. It is a conservative estimate that there is a comparable waste in every state.

Now let us analyze the cause of this great waste. Unquestionably the chief cause of this great loss of seed, time and labor, is the planting of weed seeds by the farmer himself under the mistaken impression that he is planting pure crop seed. It is estimated that the weed loss in Wisconsin amounts to \$244 per farmer. The losses caused by weeds in the state of Indiana amount to \$44,000,000, which means a loss of \$210 per farm.

An analysis of Alsike seed by a prominent University showed that one pound of seed 98% pure contained the following weed seeds: 288 Canada Thistle; 4,272 Sorrel; 288 Dock; 1,712 Plantain; 288 Foxtail; 5,408 Chickweed; 6,560 other weeds.

This means that in seed of 98% purity, there are approximately 18,816 weed seeds in every pound. Figured at 10 pounds to the acre, 188,160 weeds are planted in every acre of ground to sap the vitality from the crop growth. Then, when we consider that each one of these above-named weed seeds may propagate an average of 10,000 additional plants the ensuing season, the loss is almost staggering. These astounding figures show exactly why weeds are costing Wisconsin farmers \$47,000,000 annually.

When this is true of Wisconsin, one of the most progressive agricultural states in the country, it is fair to assume that the same condition or worse conditions are existent in the balance of the agricultural states. It is another example of "Penny wise and pound foolish." The farmer sees an apparent economy in buying his seed from his neighbor or bootleg seed peddler at slightly less cost than he could get it from a reliable seed dealer. The expensive part of the transaction does not show up until the following season when the crop is grown and the weed crop appears. Then, it is too late. The damage has been done.

The farmer is not altogether to blame for this because it is extremely difficult to determine the purity of seed from its appearance. Even in up-to-date seed houses they buy on the advice of Government Trained Analysts. If large seed houses take this precaution, certainly the untrained farmer should not depend on his own judgment of seed purity. Because the farmer has no facilities for cleaning seed, he rarely will send samples to the state laboratory for testing. As a result the farmer plants the weed infested seed and hopes for the best.

An educational campaign is needed to bring the American farmer to a realization of the enormous loss he is sustaining by planting impure seeds and of the splendid profits he can make by spending a few cents more per acre for pure seeds.

There are many plans and operations for the elimination of the weed plant, such as, specially constructed cultivators, other special machinery and chemical treatment. In my opinion, the proper way to eliminate the weed evil is to induce the farmer not to plant weeds. That is the basis of our educational work; namely to teach the farmer to plant only certified, high purity seeds. You represent the grain, feed and seed interests in your community. The farmer looks to you for constructive and intelligent service. Does he get it?

When the farmer comes into your store or elevator to make his seed purchases do you advise him to sow only the best? We

have a vast majority of farmers who still buy on price alone, and do you try to show them the danger in this practice? Or does the fact that you may make a few more dollars on the cheap grade cause you to keep quiet? I think you all agree a successful business must be built on quality, plus service. Are you giving service?

The farmer needs a lot of educating along the lines of using pure seed. He, also, needs help in farm management, his rotation plans, his fertilizer problems, etc. Do you try to aid him by placing into his hands the printed information pertaining to his problems, or do you just act as his merchant?

If you gentlemen would make it a point to go out of your way occasionally and show the farmer facts and figures relative to some of the losses I have mentioned, I firmly believe much good would result.

We are burdened by laws, regulations and advice. Take the seed industry. Years ago no one asked for purity contents or percentage of germination. All seed was bought on its general appearance. The various states put into effect the labeling law. The intent was correct but, I dare say, we see no decrease in our old enemies, the noxious weed.

You gentlemen know this, and I know it, but the point I'm making is, does the farmer or the user and, consequently, the sufferer know these facts?

Another practice should be curtailed and that is so-called "back fence trading." Farmers today buy or borrow seed from neighbors and know nothing of the weed content. You, gentlemen, and your wholesale dealer should handle this uncleaned seed. An educational program on your part should be started to show the farmer the advantages of selling his poor seed and in turn buying pure seed from you. This means added prosperity to him and, indirectly, a vast increase in your own seed business; as this weedy and unclean seed should rightfully go through your hands for later cleaning.

23 Year Old Red Clover Seed Produces Good Crop

Grain Dealers Journal: During the fall of 1907 the writer handled several cars of Red Clover Seed and recleaned all this seed in a room of an old store building, and this room has never been used for this purpose since. In fact the room was used as harness shop until five years ago, and from that date to this spring, was used as Salt storage room.

This spring the building was wrecked and the ground vacated, and where this particular room had stood there sprang up a wonderful stand of Red Clover from Seed which had lodged in the cracks of the floor since 1907. From the appearance of the stand of Clover, this seed must still have been almost 100% germination.

The last five years, while this room was used as salt storage, it was open to the weather as regards doors and windows, but this did not have any bad effect on the seed.

Therefore, good Red Clover Seed stored under fairly favorable conditions is still of sufficient vitality to be good merchantable seed, after 23 years. The stand of Clover shows the exact dimensions of the room in which cleaning had been done, but where the adjoining room stood, no clover has grown, as that room was not used for cleaning.

Any one who doubts the veracity of the foregoing, is invited to come and view the ground on which this building stood.

The stand is so heavy that the leaves look like white clover except at the edges of the plot; the edges show a much higher growth and are perfect red clover plants.—E. H. Anschutz, Long Grove, Iowa.

We deplore any competition by vessels of Governmental ownership with privately owned established American steamship lines operating efficiently in overseas and inter-coastal services. We renew the declaration reiterated at our previous conventions that such Governmental competition with private business is a serious handicap to American shipping and to the ship building industry.—Resolution adopted by the National Foreign Trade Council at its Los Angeles convention.

Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for April compared with April, 1929, and the four months ending April, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in lbs., as follows:

	IMPORTS			
	1930	April 1929	4 mos. ending April 1930	1929
Alfalfa	78,204	43,906	289,123	833,663
Red clover..	519,312	855,836	1,336,084	5,336,004
Alsike	1,657,437	650,289	3,688,812	3,707,799
Crim. clover.	16,378	.....	114,043	234,199
Other clover	109,940	570,909	756,969	3,297,447
Grass seed..	602,704	464,745	1,739,181	2,675,366
Vetch	291,857	282,400	808,946	765,516

	EXPORTS			
	1930	April 1929	4 mos. ending April 1930	1929
Alfalfa	13,494	141,753	571,911	314,516
Red clover..	70,987	34,364	270,726	144,806
Other clover	50,707	15,452	377,045	120,815
Timothy ...	1,756,184	836,843	6,442,437	3,638,714
Other field seeds.....	187,054	282,726	1,558,080	1,532,413

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ELLIS Grain Driers for coarse grains, seed corn, beans, peas and similar materials.

ELLIS Rotary Driers for meal, grits, all kinds of granular products, and for sterilizing package goods.

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Chicago, Illinois

Feedstuffs

Feed Trade Notes

Feedstuffs exports for April were valued at \$1,071,000 against \$2,437,000 in April, 1929.

It is said that eggs imported into Argentina are produced by European and Californian hens that are fed, in part, on Argentine corn.

In a test recently concluded by the Wisconsin Ag. College, it was found that steers fed but once a day showed the best return per steer over cost of feed as well as in daily gain.

Government grades for dressed poultry have just been established in Great Britain. The grades, which were worked out for dressed chickens, geese, ducks, and poultry, do not apply to fowls dressed on the farm where they are produced.

The annual convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants is to be held at the Otesaga Hotel, Cooperstown, N. Y., on June 30 and July 1. An unusually large attendance is expected as a good program has been worked up and the members are anxious to hear what president McIntyre has to say about his conference with the Federal Farm Board.

At the meeting of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, scheduled for June 25, Prof. Brandt, of Oregon State College, was to discuss the work of the Dairy Products Committee. Rubber stamps bearing the slogan, "Real Farm Relief—Eat More Eggs and Dairy Products," have been prepared and are being distributed by Floyd Oles, the manager of the Ass'n.

It is estimated that there are now 22,000,000 dairy cows in the U. S., and their average production is around 4600 pounds of milk a year. The cows in the different dairy herd improvement associations are producing an average of 7457 pounds, and there are 17 states in which there are individual cows that last year produced more than 30,000 pounds, or more than 15 tons of milk.

Twice, after grinding, a mixture of oats and crushed corn, smoke has been noticed coming from the attrition mill. In both

cases it was found that pieces of corn cob had lodged in the mill where friction with the plates had heated them almost to the ignition point. Needless to say, the grinding of crushed corn in this plant is now followed by a very careful inspection of the equipment.—J. A. Bull, Union Grove, Ill., in Our Paper.

The name of the New York State Feed Mfr's Ass'n has been changed and the organization is now known as the North Atlantic States Feed Mfr's Ass'n. R. S. Rifford, Cayuga, N. Y., is president; H. L. Hammond, Boston, first vice-president; M. Godchax, Bangor, Pa., second vice-president; E. P. Elmore, Jr., Oneida, N. Y., third vice-president. These officers with the addition of Lloyd Hedrick, Buffalo, W. S. Young, Waverly, N. Y., and M. O. Wilson, Buffalo, constitute the executive committee.

Protest the Importation of Bran and Pollards by Cooperative

Floyd Oles, manager, Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington, has sent a forceful protest to the Federal Farm Board against the importation of bran and pollards by one of its subsidized auxiliaries from which we take the following:

Seattle, Wash., June 6, 1930.

Federal Farm Board,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: At a recent meeting of an executive committee of this association, the writer was directed to bring to your attention the rather extensive importations of Argentine bran and pollards now being made by the Washington Cooperative Egg & Poultry Ass'n of Seattle. In view of the definite stand of your Board in favor of co-operatives in general, and presumably, therefore, in favor of this particular cooperative; and in view also of the probable effort of this cooperative to secure Government money through your Board for the financing of further importations of these materials, we have felt justified in calling the matter to your attention.

Argentine bran and pollards are available here at a price several dollars below the price of domestic wheat by-products. It is obvious to you that a reduction in the price of wheat by-products makes necessary a reduction in the price paid by millers for wheat. Such a reduction we would regard, as we believe you also do, as unfortunate.

Feed Trade Marks

Model Mill Co., Johnson City, Tenn., filed ser. No. 299,750, the word "Sensation," for chicken, dairy, horse, and cattle feed.

The Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill., filed ser. No. 299,461, the word "Ful-O-Pep" with pictures of two turkeys, for feed for turkeys.

Clifford P. Roberts, doing business as Roberts Feed & Produce Co., Brookville, Ind., filed ser. No. 299,624, the words "Yum-Yum Feeds" for poultry, hog and cattle feeds.

E. Rauh & Sons Animal Feed Co., Indianapolis, Ind., filed ser. No. 296,359, the word "Rauh," imposed upon a 5 pointed star, for farinaceous feed mixture for poultry, cattle, horses and hogs.

J. P. PARKS

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Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal
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This food is nationally advertised and a "good seller" every month in the year. Write at once for Dealers' Special Proposition.

PERFECTION FOODS COMPANY
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FEED FORMULAS

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Decatur, Illinois

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Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried,	Linseed meal, cake
semi-solid	Meat meal, scrap
Calcium, carbonate,	Minerals
phosphate	Mineral mixtures
Cocoanut oil meal	Molasses
Cod liver oil	Oyster shell, crushed
Charcoal	Peanut meal
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Cottonseed meal,	Potassium, chlorid
cake	iodide
Feed mixers	Salt
Feed concentrates	Screenings
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED

19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal
332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

Organize New Feed Ass'n

Twenty-six manufacturers of mixed feeds from Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma met at Kansas City on June 9, and organized the Midwest Mixed Feed Manufacturer's Ass'n. Van Roy Miller of the Nutrena Feed Mills was largely responsible for the gathering.

O. M. Straube, Kansas City, was elected president; E. A. Talhelm, Crete, Neb., vice president; Frank R. Johnson, Kansas City, secretary; George W. Selders, Kansas City, treasurer.

Directors are: A. B. Schrieber, St. Joseph, Mo.; Samuel H. Ray, Kansas City; J. L. Ford, Shawnee, Okla.; Lewis B. Stewart, Kansas City; Ralph Eldridge, Kansas City; L. J. Walsh, Kansas City; T. Scott Simpson, Omaha; Robert E. Hastings, St. Joseph, Mo.; L. G. McMillen, Omaha and C. M. Hidding, Chicago.

After approving the principles embodied in the special resolution adopted by the Am. Feed Mfr's Ass'n at the recent French Lick convention, the new organization, by appropriate motion, agreed "that if other manufacturers of commercial mixed feeds in a number satisfactory to it will join in this plan, then, on and after July 1, 1930, the terms of all sales by the undersigned manufacturer will include in letter and in spirit the following conditions:

- "1. No sales to be made for shipment beyond sixty (60) days from date of sale.
- "2. Date of shipment may be extended for not exceeding sixty (60) days providing a carrying charge of fifty cents (50c) per ton per month is made and paid."
- "3. No sale to be made with price guaranteed against market decline.
- "4. No sale to be repriced or rewritten.
- "5. No sale to be canceled unless buyer pays market loss, if any.
- "6. In the event of cancellation, every reasonable effort will be put forth by the seller to collect any loss."

"The Non-partisan League put the state into business and into debt, and we are trying to get the state out of business and out of debt."—Governor Shafer of North Dakota. Taxpayers are still paying off the bonds of the Bank of North Dakota; \$400,000 was lost in the home building ass'n, and there is outstanding a \$4,000,000 bond issue against the state mill.

Memphis Cottonseed and Meal

Memphis, Tenn., June 21.—Cottonseed only fairly active during the past week, and bid prices from day to day mostly a reflection of fluctuations in cotton, cottonseed meal and grains. Buying interest only limited, but this in turn is not opposed by any particular desire to sell, and as a consequence the market is entirely governed by the action of related products and the outside markets. At the close Saturday, the market shows a net decline from a week ago of \$1.50 in the old crop positions and around \$2.00 in the new, with trading confined mostly to sellers hedging against prospective production and buying mostly local and against sales of cottonseed meal at approximately the same price. The severe break in grains and stocks at the close of the week was a factor in encouraging the lowering of bids to a \$30.00 level for the new crop options, Oct. and beyond, the cottonseed of a deliverable grade has not sold at this level delivered Memphis, during possibly the past ten years, with the exception of 1926.

Cottonseed meal made lows for the week Wednesday, with Aug. trading down to \$33.00 and the new crop options at \$30.50. At this level buying interest increased from shorts and dealers against sales to the trade, resulting in an upturn to \$35.00 for July, Aug. \$31.75 for October and \$31.50 for November, December, January on Friday. The break in outside markets and a further decline in cotton encouraged sellers again Saturday, resulting in sales at \$34.50 July, \$34.25 August, and \$31.00 for the new crops, and the market was only steady at these levels on the close.

Asking \$25,000 Damages

Asserting that their reputation and business had been injured by the publication of a statement charging them with "deceiving the public" in selling a certain poultry food, D. M. Hoagland and Ray Hoagland, of the Valley Feed Mills, recently filed suit in the superior court at Riverside, Calif., against M. H. Lerner, proprietor of the Riverside Feed and Milling Co., demanding \$25,000 for alleged damages.

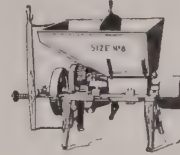
The action was based on a statement credited to Lerner, and which is said to have been "published," declaring that the Valley Feed Mills claimed to be selling an "Olivers Poultry Fish Meal" whereas in reality the concern was selling a fertilizer under the title of the fish meal. The Hoaglands charged the "words and expressions and statements made by the defendants were false, malicious and untrue, and known to

be so by the defendant at the time he made them."

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO., South Bend, Ind.

Big Profits Grinding Feed with Amazing Low-Priced Easy Swing Hammer Feed Mill

There are big potential profits in your locality for a custom feed mill. *We can prove it!* In hundreds of communities like yours, a small custom mill is supplying farmers and stockmen with high quality ground mixed feed at low cost—and netting the owner from \$2000 to \$5000 a year profit!

Feeders are "sold" on ground feeds. They insist on having it. Where there are no custom mills, tons of commercial feeds are being shipped in to supply the demand. *You know that's the case!*

EASY Grinder has Double Advantage

Largest profits are consistently going to the mills equipped with the EASY perfected Swing-Hammer Grinder. Its improved, simplified design makes it an outstanding leader, both for economical installation and for highest quality grinding.

Grinds feed cheaper than any other mill. Figure it out! Take a \$1500 outfit. Add 20% for taxes, insurance, interest and repairs—and another 20% for depreciation. There's a yearly upkeep cost of \$600 or 1c a bushel for grinding 60,000 bushels, the average mill's yearly production.

BUT, look at the EASY. One-seventh the cost. One-fifth the upkeep. Only 1/6c a bushel for handling 60,000 bushels a year! Much smaller investment. Much larger profit margin. Repays its lower cost quickly. Offers an inexpensive entering-wedge into the grinding business.

Amazing New Grinding Action! Ingeniously designed chrome nickel hammers working in conjunction with special anvil and baffle plates, do an exceptionally quick and thorough job of grinding. Operates at full capacity (up to 200 bu. shelled corn per hour) with a 40 H.P. motor. Extremely rugged and durable.

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Lowest Priced Quality Mill Built!

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Without Blower and Collector..... **\$117⁵⁰**

Complete with Blower and Collector\$180.00



Has a Double Grinding Action

1. These swing hammers, traveling at the rate of 2 mi. a minute, batter and crush the grain. 2. The grain is driven against the steel anvil and baffle plates. Like smashing an apple by hitting with a bat, then, throwing it against a brick wall.

The Easy Mfg. Company
LINCOLN - - NEB.

Central Retail Feed Dealers Meet

The fifth annual meeting of the Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n, which was held at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., on June 16-17, was a decided success in every way. The weather was favorable, the attendance was large, the addresses and the discussions were good and the resolutions that were adopted were in the line of progress.

The address of welcome was made by A. L. Flanagan, president the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and it was followed by the address of the Ass'n president, L. J. Hartzheim. This was followed by the report of treasurer C. A. Porter and that of secretary D. K. Steenbergh.

Secretary's Report

The secretary's report was, in part, as follows:

The association has prospered and grown throughout its entire history, and the experience of the past year proves the wisdom and foresight of the founders who so successfully planned our organization. During the past year the officers of the association turned their attention to strengthening the organization so that it could continue to serve the feed industry indefinitely and expand its field and scope without danger. The membership was slightly increased during the past year, now showing a total of 175.

When the association was organized it seemed that the retailers had a special need for an organization of their own, and did not have much in common with jobbers, brokers and manufacturers. Conditions in the feed industry have been changing rapidly. Direct selling is not the evil it was several years ago. The main problems today are political and these problems concern the entire feed industry, manufacturers and wholesalers as well as retailers.

Movements for better trade practices have occupied considerable attention of the feed industry during the past year. Most retailers will agree that the manufacturers certainly have need for better trade practices and your executive committee recognizes there is also a great need for better trade practices among retailers. A trade practice committee was appointed and has prepared a short and effective code of ethics which will be presented to the convention for action.

Sixteen district feed dealers' meetings were held under the auspices of the association during the past year. The total attendance was about 515, with an average of 32 retailers at each get-together. Many local problems were discussed and some were solved at these meetings. During the next year the association should extend its active work and district meetings to cover a greater area of the central territory. We believe a field secretary should be secured to solicit memberships.

State legislatures will meet again this year and we must watch their activities as well as the federal political situation. All persons and firms in the feed industry should be admitted to membership, as all are standing on common ground, and what will help one individual or one group will help all individuals and all groups.

Address by C. N. Barrett

The concluding talk of the morning session was made by C. N. Barrett, president of the Northwest Mixed Feed Mfr's Ass'n, his subject being: "Better Trade Practices for the Feed Industry." His address will be found elsewhere in this issue of the Journal.

Address by D. W. McMillen

The guest of honor and the speaker at the Monday noon luncheon was D. W. McMillen, president of the American Feed Mfr's Ass'n, his subject being "Some Merchandising Problems."

He expressed his very great pleasure at being able to be present and stressed some of the points made in his annual address at French Lick Springs as printed in our May 28 number.

Business Session

The principal item of business acted upon at the business session on Monday afternoon was the discussion of a set of trade practice rules.

The ones finally approved, subject to the sanction of the Federal Trade Commission, were as follows:

Trade Practice Rules

With the object of rendering better service, the elimination of uneconomical and wasteful methods of distribution, and placing the retail feed industry on a sounder basis, the following Trade Practice Rules are submitted for the consideration of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n:

Rule I. Fraud and Misrepresentation.—Resolved: That no dealer shall knowingly sell, or offer for sale any product with intent to deceive customer or prospective customers, as to quality, quantity, substance or weight of such product.

Rule II. Defamation of Competitor.—The defamation of a competitor by words, or acts, imputing to him dishonorable conduct, inability to perform contracts, or questionable credit rating, or the false disparagement of the grade or quality of his goods is an unfair trade practice.

Rule III. Price Discrimination.—Unfair competition is created by granting certain purchasers lower prices, other than on account of differences in grade, quality, quantity, cost of selling or transportation, or made in good faith to meet competition.

Rule IV. Inducing Breach of Contract.—Inducing or attempting to induce the breach of a contract between a competitor and his

customer during the term of such contract is an unfair method of competition.

Rule V. Selling Below Replacement Cost.—The selling of feeds below replacement cost for the purpose of injuring a competitor and with the effect of lessening competition is an unfair trade practice.

Rule VI. Trucking.—Providing truck service without adequate charge is an unfair trade practice.

Rule VII. Grinding and Mixing.—A nominal or insufficient charge for custom grinding or custom mixing—the charge for which is not ample to cover actual cost of labor,

34% Linseed Meal
Also 30% Blended Oil Meal
Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.

MANUFACTURERS

"Regal" 30% Protein

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Old Process Linseed Oil Meal
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WHEN in the market for Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains or Malt Sprouts, get in touch with
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Color and design of bag
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Poultry, Dairy, Stock Feeds,
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Nutrena
In Golden Bags

Manufacturers of a complete line of feeds for poultry, swine, dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, mules, sheep, rabbits, dogs, fur-bearing animals, etc. Poultry feeds always sacked in NUTRENA Golden Bags.
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Write for circulars, samples
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JULY

FULL of firecrackers, fun and (last year) feed business. Too many businesses are like skyrocketers—way up in the air for a short time and then—nothing.

Build your business soundly—from a solid foundation—make the **ARCADY LINE** a part of it, and you'll keep on skyrocketing to new, higher and better records each year.

Arcady Farms Milling Co.
Chicago, Ill. Kansas City, Mo.

power and depreciation and a fair return on the investment is an unfair trade practice.

Rule VIII. Bag Allowance.—Allowing an excessive amount for used bags or the acceptance of torn and unusable bags is an unfair trade practice.

Rule IX. Credit. The unreasonable extension of credit involves an indirect and unnecessary tax on cash and prompt-pay customers and is an unfair trade practice.

Tuesday's Session

After the drawing of the attendance prizes on Tuesday morning, which were won by H. E. Perry, W. D. Fleming and G. W. Speer, the resolutions committee presented its report. This was very short, and consisted of an expression of thanks to the officers, the speakers, the Milwaukee trade and the management of the Schroeder Hotel, also one thanking the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce for inviting the Association to meet in Minneapolis.

Election of Officers

The nominating committee presented the following for officers and on motion they were all unanimously elected:

Pres. Walter Uebele, Burlington; Vice-pres. Walter Haertel, Minneapolis; Treas. W. H. Knauf, Chilton, and director for 3 years J. A. Becker, Monroe, replacing Mr. McKercher, who, however, remains a member of the Board, by virtue of the fact that he is an ex-pres. of the organization. Mr. Hartzheim, the retiring president also automatically takes a place on the Board.

The report of the auditing committee showed the records and accounts to be correct. The committee recommended, however, that a receipt book be procured and that the receipts be numbered consecutively, one of these to be given for each payment into the organization.

The first speaker in the "Busy Dealers' Feeding School" was C. A. Chapman, who spoke on fertilizer and he said that the retail

dealer was the connecting link between the farmer and the fertilizer manufacturer. The dealer must know the right kinds of fertilizers for the various kinds of land and the various kinds of crops the farmers wanted to grow.

Production costs must be reduced and the question is not so much one of overproduction as it is economical production. He was not recommending much nitrogen except for special crops, but superphosphate and potash are needed even on the more fertile soils in the southern part of the state.

A. L. Stone spoke of distribution of noxious and other weed seeds and said that they were spreading all over the country.

Thirty-nine states have seed laws, but only 5 of them are enforcing these laws in a reasonably effective way. He said that he had been visiting numerous towns and villages to confer with local authorities on the enforcement of the new Wisconsin seed law and that it was the unanimous opinion of the men he conferred with that farm infestation with weeds was from two to six times as bad as it was 15 years ago. From figures made by the U. S. D. A. and from estimates made by various authorities, it had been concluded that the annual loss from weeds in Wisconsin was \$45,000,000.

He said that it had been found that common Montana alfalfa seed was the best for use in Wisconsin, but that it had been discovered some time ago that all of the alfalfa seed coming into the state, so labeled, had not, as a matter of fact, been grown in Montana. After much negotiation, an arrangement had been made whereby car number and initials had been given Wisconsin officials for every car of Montana grown seed, destined to Wisconsin. This arrangement, however, is in jeopardy, and a Federal seed service would permit of mixtures of seed grown in 3 or 4 different states. He volunteered the statement that Milwaukee

dealers handled more common Montana alfalfa seed than all of the rest of the U. S.

He said that not every lot of seed was as badly mixed as some fields would seem to indicate for hard seeds of sweet clover, for example might lay dormant in the soil for years and then germinate when the field was sown to alfalfa.

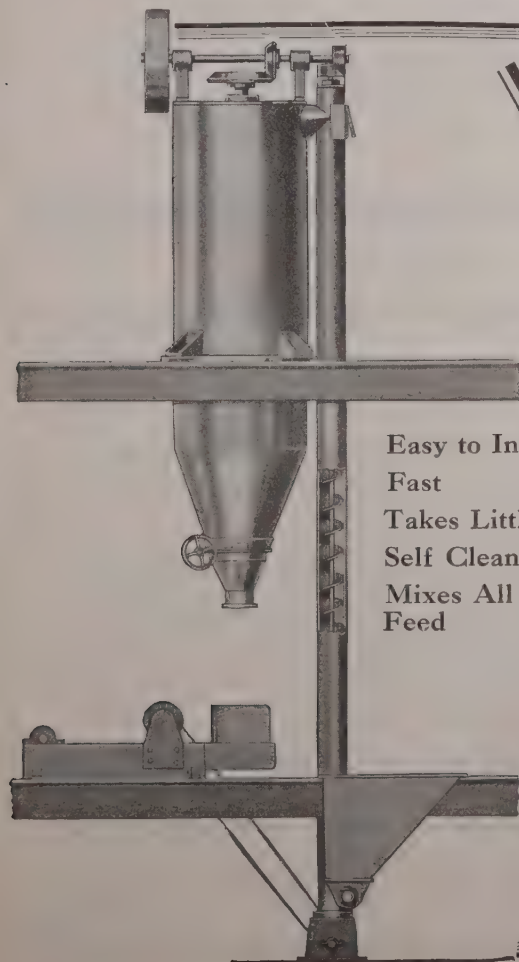
He said that the seed houses of Wisconsin were especially well equipped to clean the seeds and that much of the trouble the farmers were encountering, arose from the fact that they were buying their seeds from irresponsible seed dealers out of the state. Another very serious difficulty arose from the purchase and sale of seeds from farmer to farmer, such seeds frequently being so full of noxious weed seeds that if dealers would attempt to sell them, they would be subject to prosecution.

Prof. G. Bohstedt first spoke of the value of good hay and said he was recently much interested in an inquiry from a Southern Power and Light Co., concerning the quick drying of hay. He could not see why a company of this character would be interested as the process would take neither electric light nor power, but he was told that the company was interested in farm prosperity and it was felt that down south, where it was easy to grow good hay, but difficult to cure it, any process of quick drying would mean farm prosperity. He very strongly advocated the use of good roughages with the grains and special mixed feeds.

He could recommend feeding good grain mixtures to dairy cows even in the summer when the pastures were at their best, but not very high in protein. His formula would be 1 pound of grain to 4, 5 or 6 pounds of milk.

He was questioned about the use of irradiated yeast and various minerals, and he

(Continued on page 852)



USERS SAY

The Monarch Vertical Uniflow
Self Contained Feed Mixer Is
the Most Complete, the
Most Substantial and the
Most Efficient Mixer

Yet Made to Get
and Hold the
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Easy to Install
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The Action of Irradiated Ergosterol on Rats and Chickens

(By A. F. Hess and G. C. Supplee. With the cooperation of O. D. Dow, G. E. Flanagan and O. J. Kahlenberg, from the Dept. of Pathology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia Univ., and the Research Laboratory, Dry Milk Co., Bainbridge.)

"It is generally taken for granted that there is a parallelism between rickets, the percentage of ash in the bones and the concentration of inorganic phosphorus in the blood, and furthermore that factors which prevent or cure rickets are associated with a tendency to increase the bone ash and the phosphorus in the blood. In connection with infantile rickets, attention has been drawn from time to time to the fact that this disorder may be accompanied by a high concentration of inorganic phosphorus in the blood. In the course of an extended investigation, we have found that this same phenomenon may hold true for rats.

Furthermore, a striking difference in this respect has been noted between the action of irradiated ergosterol and cod liver oil, when inadequate amounts of the former preparation are given. In a series of curative experiments it was found repeatedly that the inorganic phosphorus could be raised to normal concentrations, to 6 mg. or more per 100 cc. of serum, and that nevertheless no evidence of healing resulted, as judged by the "line test." Animals treated in this way had a low percentage of bone ash, about 30%, which is an amount indicative of rickets.

These rats were about 4 weeks old, weighed approximately 50 gm. and had been fed the Steenbock rickets-preventing ration plus 10 cc. of reconstituted dry milk. On the other hand, when cod liver oil was added to the diet, in amounts varying from 7 to 20 mg. daily, marked healing followed and the bone ash increased, but the concentration of inorganic phosphorus in the blood did not rise above 2 to 4 mg. per 100 cc. A result of this kind emphasizes the fact that the healing of rickets is not merely contingent upon a normal level of blood phosphate. It also shows the tendency of irradiated ergosterol to raise the phosphate concentration of the blood, quite apart from exciting any antirachitic or calcifying activity. When adequate amounts were added to the diet prompt and marked healing was brought about.

"Recently chickens have been used by many in the study of rickets. For the past 3 years we have been carrying out experiments to ascertain the action of ultraviolet light, of irradiated ergosterol, and of cod liver oil on these animals. Without going into detail in regard to these experiments, we wish to point out in this connection two significant differences between chickens and rats in their reaction to specific antirachitic substances.

In the first place it was found that where-as chickens are regularly protected against leg weakness by an addition of 1% of cod liver oil to their ration, a supplement of irradiated ergosterol equivalent to many times this amount failed to afford protection. It may be added that the ash of the bones was found to be comparatively low in the animals to which irradiated ergosterol had been given. This lack of response was all the more surprising, as chickens were found to respond readily to mild intensities of ultraviolet radiations and showed a high percentage of bone ash after an experimental period of 10 weeks."

Experiments with Poultry in South Carolina

In 1929 experiments with poultry at the South Carolina station, the following results were obtained:

The feed cost per dozen eggs for White Leghorns was 14.1 cts., for Barred Plymouth Rocks 16 cts., and for Rhode Island Reds 17 cts., when a simple mash and grain mixture was used. The average yearly egg production was 184.7, 161, and 154.8 eggs per bird for the respective breeds.

Birds receiving meat scrap as a protein supplement laid 126.9 eggs per bird during the year, those receiving equal parts of meat scrap and cottonseed meal plus a mineral mixture 138.3 eggs, and those receiving cottonseed meal plus a mineral mixture 124.4 eggs. The percentage of fertile eggs laid by the birds receiving cottonseed meal alone was practically equal to the other lots, but the hatchability of these eggs was quite low. These results indicate that while cottonseed

meal is satisfactory for egg production it is not advisable to use it for the breeding flock.

The growth rate of chicks hatched from eggs laid by birds receiving meat scrap was slightly higher than for those from eggs produced on cottonseed meal feeding. The pullets raised from the meat scrap lot laid at a slightly earlier age than those from the cottonseed meal lot.

White Leghorn pullets fed 2 per cent of
(Continued on page 852)



Standard for 35 Years

Because we have constantly improved our methods of manufacture over a period of 35 years, our Meat Feeds have the confidence and are in constant demand by Poultrymen and Feed Mixers everywhere.

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INCREASE YOUR FEED BUSINESS

Add MINROL-PROTIN to Your Poultry Mash

MINROL-PROTIN is a Complete Mineral Concentrate for Poultry. It supplies ALL the minerals poultry requires. Added to your grain rations NOW it will insure good results for customers using your feeds.

Learn how MINROL-PROTIN will improve the efficiency of your poultry feeds and increase your business. Send today for our interesting, informative booklet, illustrated with photographs of actual results obtained with mixtures containing MINROL-PROTIN.

Feeds That Contain MINROL-PROTIN Are Better Poultry Feeds.
L. C. L. or Carload quotations on request.



Unusually attractive proposition to feed manufacturers in several states. Write today for full particulars.



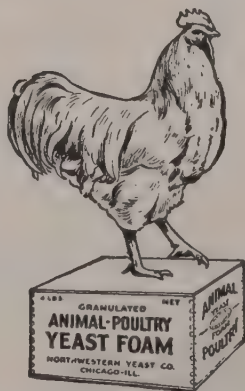
THE CONCENTRATE PRODUCTS COMPANY

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Increase Your Mash Feeds Business with Animal - Poultry Yeast Foam

Millers and Feed Manufacturers Cashing in Big on the Large and Increasing Demand for Yeast Feeds



So gratifying are the results of feeding yeast to stock and poultry that the wise breeder and poultryman no longer tries to get along without it. Yeast is the richest known source of the B or growth vitamin. It is also high in Vitamin E content, which is the element that increases reproductiveness and fertility. Yeast-fed animals and birds have more red corpuscles, fewer bacteria in the digestive tract and a much greater resistance to disease.

Let us tell you the complete story about yeast and show you how to increase your business by marketing a mash feed containing Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam. A post card inquiry will bring you full information by return mail.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.,

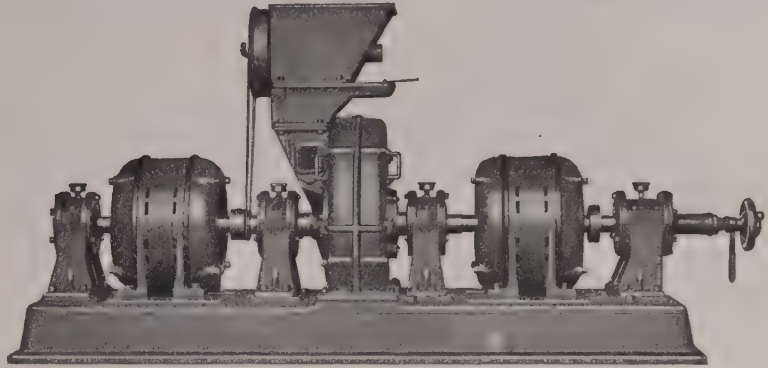
Dept. X, 1750 N. Ashland Av.
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

"... changed plates two weeks ago, the first set ground 820,780 lbs. of grain and are in fair shape yet, well worth resharpening ... took in 99,138 lbs. and ground that day (12¼ hours without a stop) 78,068 lbs."

THE long life Undercut Rib grinding plates, plus the ability of his Munson Attrition Mill to stand long runs and grind all sorts of grains, means money to this Minnesota miller.

This is only a typical experience duplicated by many other Munson users.

Why not send for descriptive literature and find out for yourself "what it is all about".



Equipped with an air collector system if desired.

MUNSON MILL MACHINERY COMPANY

Established 1825

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Established 1882

THE DIXIE MILLER
Established 1893

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MILLING, FLOUR, GRAIN
AND THE
MANUFACTURE OF FEED

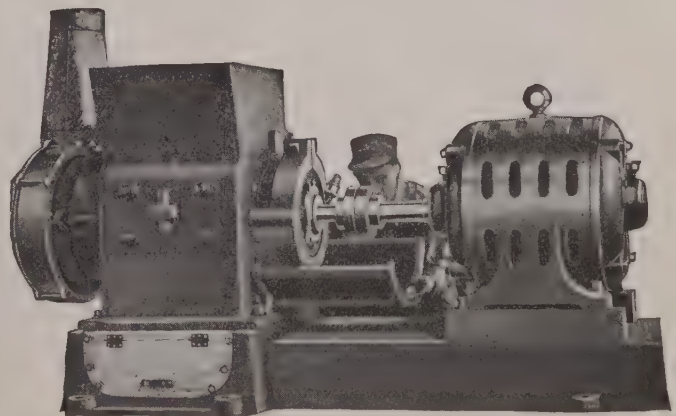
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THE MILLERS REVIEW

WALTON BUILDING

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



Greater Weight makes the "SPEED-KING" a better Feed Grinder

Not only does this new Williams Hammer Mill embody the most advanced engineering features, but it is also the heaviest Hammer Mill with a 50% heavier frame, larger ball bearings and a shaft at least 1" larger in diameter than any equal size grinder. Such vibration proof construction insures longer life and 12% to 30% lower power consumption. Eight sizes for belt or motor drive. All handle ear corn and grain.

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15 Park Row

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337 Rialto Bldg.



Williams

PATENT CRUSHERS GRINDERS SHREDDERS

Damages for Failure to Deliver Cotton-seed Meal

The Jesse C. Stewart Co. contracted to buy 300 tons of cotton-seed meal at \$39 per ton of C. R. Garner to be delivered the last quarter of 1927, subject to the rules of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers Ass'n.

On account of failure to make delivery buyer went into the open market and bought 100 tons in October at \$46.75, 100 tons in November at \$49 and 100 tons in December at \$51.50, and then brought suit to recover the additional outlay of \$3,025. The facts were not disputed.

The lower court, U. S. District Court of Texas, gave plaintiff judgment for the full amount, but the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed this Mar. 18, 1930, because plaintiff had not proceeded to establish his loss as provided in the rules of the Ass'n. Neither party to the contract was a member of the Ass'n. The court held that instead of going into the open market he should have employed an Ass'n broker in the prescribed manner.

The rule reads:

Rule 212. Purchases or sales for Account of Whom it May Concern. In those cases where the buyer or seller elects to buy or sell a product covered by a contract for account of whom it may concern, he must when his right so to do has accrued, all rights of the opposite party having been forfeited, give immediate notice of his intention, by telegram, to opposite party. Such repurchase or resale must then be made through a recognized broker, a member of the Ass'n in good standing, in not less than 24 hours and not more than 72 hours, after such notice, and shall be for a period of shipping conforming as nearly as possible to the original contract. As soon as such broker has received his order to buy or sell he must immediately notify the interest(ed) party by telegraph. The broker will note on his confirmation contract the fact that the sale or purchase was made for account of whom it may concern, and will note thereon the name of the interested party in addition to the names of the buyer and seller in the transaction which he is confirming. He will send a copy of such confirmation contract to each of the three parties named therein.

Rule 213. Methods of Fixing Damages Exclusive. The methods of fixing damages for breach of contract outlined in the foregoing rules are exclusive, and failure to follow the procedure there required, will defeat a claim for breach of contract.

The Court said: Plaintiff made no effort to procure the services of a broker of the Ass'n, but proceeded just as if the contract had made no reference to these rules. We can see no reason why the parties were not at liberty to agree that they should be governed by the rules of this Ass'n in so far as they were applicable. Of course there were many provisions that were not appropriate, but the ones with reference to determining the damage when the seller had failed to deliver or the buyer had declined to receive the goods, we think could and should have been applied in this instance. It is contended that because neither were members of the Ass'n, they had no right to demand the services of its brokers. However, it does not follow that the plaintiff could not have employed one of them had it seen fit to do so. Upon the failure or refusal of those within the Ass'n, there was nothing to prevent it from engaging one outside. The rule 213 quoted above makes the manner of determining the damages provided by rule 212 "exclusive and failure to follow the procedure there required, will defeat a claim for breach of contract." Unless we write out of the agreement these provisions which the parties were at liberty to include, they must be enforced. We assume that the Ass'n by incorporating them in its rules, as well as the parties here in making them a part of their contract, had in mind a method which would be fair to both sides and calculated to have their liability determined by a disinterested and impartial agency, which would preclude controversy as to whether the purchase or sale had been advantageous to the party to be charged. Courts will presume that business men, in using such terms, have sufficient reasons for doing so. —39 Fed. Rep. (2d) 49.

Central Retail Feed Dealers Meet (Continued from page 849)

said his answer might be yes and no, as to their value. It all depended upon what else was fed.

The chairman of the resolutions committee brought up the subject of the hatcheries going into the feed business and upon motion, the president was instructed to appoint a special committee to confer with the hatchery people about the matter.

Upon being asked by Pres. Hartzheim for an expression as to the invitation to hold next year's convention at Minneapolis, the members present expressed a very decided preference in favor of it.

Sell for Cash

Perry Hayden, of the Wm. Hayden Milling Co., Tecumseh, Mich., was the last speaker on the program, and he spoke enthusiastically of his company's experience in going from a credit to a cash basis in the sale of feeds. He said that after having given the matter a good deal of thought and after talking with a good many of his customers and some of the other dealers, a meeting of the dealers was called in March, 1928, but many of them would not agree to change from credit to cash until "the other fellow" also agreed to do so. The result was that no agreement was reached and his company decided to see how many of its customers would respond to an offer of 2% off for cash on all bills amounting to \$5.00 or more. The response was such that it was decided to sell only for cash. The date for this change was set about 10 weeks ahead and in the meantime advertisements were run in the local paper showing the benefits of cash and the disadvantage of credit.

Finally, just before the date the change was to be made, a schedule of cash prices and of the old credit prices was run, this showing a reduction for cash of from 5 cents on bran to 50 cents on dried buttermilk. The results were such that other dealers again became interested and in October, 1929, twenty feed dealers agreed to go to a cash basis and on Jan. 1, the change was made and all of the dealers are greatly pleased at the result.

Mr. Hayden said that the cash idea was spreading and that between four and five hundred dealers in Michigan are now on a cash basis, or would be, by July 1.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hayden's talk, pres. Hartzheim thanked him for the message he had brought, and there being no further business, the convention adjourned sine die.

Trade Executives will have their choice of 64 courses of study to be given Aug. 3 to 16 by the National Institute for Commercial and Trade Organization Executives at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. The faculty includes the best instructors in several branches from leading universities and business organizations.

Experiments With Poultry in South Carolina

(Continued from page 850)

cod liver oil produced 119 eggs per bird from November 1 to April 30, while similar pullets fed no oil produced 107.4 eggs. The egg production of Barred Plymouth Rocks during the same period was 111.4 and 106.5 eggs, respectively. The eggs of the Rocks were used for hatching, and it was found that the fertility of the cod liver oil lot was 91 per cent and of the lot receiving no oil 85.4 per cent. The hatchability for these groups was 61.4 and 41.3 per cent, respectively. Adding 2 per cent of bone meal to a mash containing 20 per cent of meat scrap increased egg production, but had no appre-

ciable effect upon the fertility or hatchability of the eggs.

Clean, White Louisiana SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture,
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Best for Your Trade.
Will not cake or harden.
Costs no more.
Get samples for feed mixing.
Splendid profits for Dealers.

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FAIRMONT'S Pure Flake Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.
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The Manufacture of Commercial Feeds

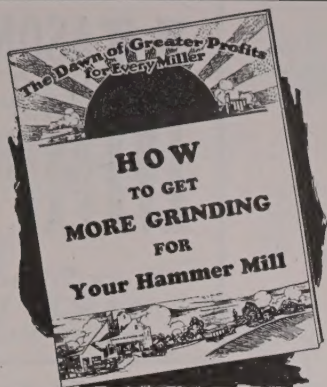
by W. H. Strowd, Ph.D.
Formerly Chief Chemist, Wisconsin
Department of Agriculture

The first chapter is devoted to the composition of feeds. Then the author goes on to discuss, authoritatively, balanced rations and feeding standards.

The ensuing chapters take up the various products of cereals and other ingredients used in feed manufacture. Wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley and rice products are enumerated and discussed in turn, followed by flaxseed, cottonseed, sugar beet, cane, meat, fish and dairy products.

After grounding the reader in these essentials, the author proceeds with the preparation of dairy, calf, hog, poultry, horse and cattle feeds, with appropriate formulas for each. Price at Chicago, \$3.00. Weight, 2 lbs.

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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



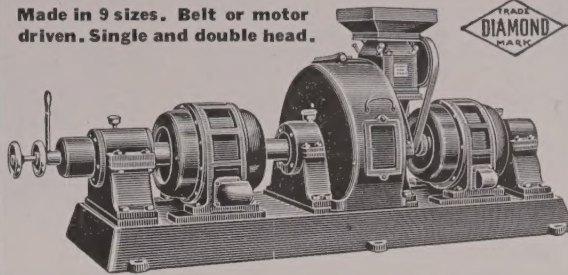
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Fast, Quality Grinding
Low Power Bills
Satisfied Customers
Steady Profits

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Grain Shipping Record Books

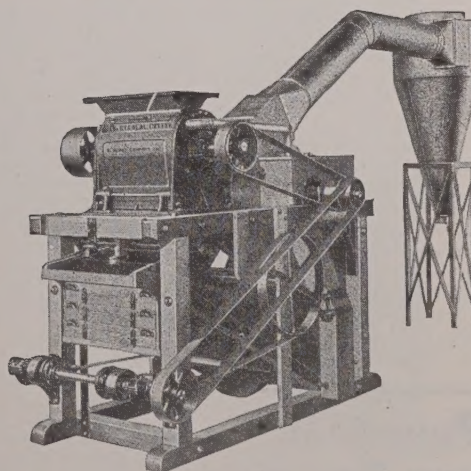
Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, 3½ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, 10½x15½ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.25

Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

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This combination machine
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Let us send you samples of "Eureka-cut" corn.

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SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

Cottonseed Crushing Figures

Cottonseed crushings for the ten months ended with May totaled 4,867,245 tons, against 4,945,881 tons for the corresponding period last year, according to the Census Bureau. Receipts of seed at mills during the period were 4,944,734 tons, against 5,029,404 tons last year, and stocks on hand May 31 were 116,980 tons, against 100,556 tons May 31, 1929.

Cottonseed products manufactured during the period included 2,163,276 tons of cake and meal, against 2,226,860 tons and 1,343,073 tons of hulls, against 1,335,074 tons.

Trade Practice Rules Not Followed by All

Altho the National Cottonseed Products Ass'n has accepted the trade practice code as adopted at a conference held in Memphis in July, 1928, it makes no direct attempt to enforce the provisions of it, nor is any machinery maintained by the association for such a purpose, according to testimony given June 5 by Christie Benet, general counsel of the association, at the Federal Trade Commission's hearing in its investigation of cottonseed prices. Mr. Benet stated that the cottonseed industry never has been 100 per cent for the code, but Walter B. Wooden, attorney for the Federal Trade Commission, pointed out that the Commission's report states that at the time the code was adopted approximately 95 per cent of the industry was represented. This figure, however, was thought to be somewhat high by Mr. Benet.

During the inquiry, Mr. Benet emphasized his belief that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics should handle the whole price reporting system, or at least make some check on it. If some mills fail to publish authentic prices it makes it difficult for other mills to follow the code, he said.

A secretary of a State ass'n has no right to "strain" or sift information, according to Mr. Benet, who characterized such a practice as "dangerous." He should make public the information and then the buyer and seller should make their own individual interpretation. The question of what is important and minor information is sometimes difficult for the secretary to determine, but, nevertheless, there should be no "straining" of facts.

Discontinuance of a practice that has grown up in the industry of advancing money to farmers and ginners, ostensibly to guarantee a proper supply of seed, is

sought by that industry, with the exception of two or three mills, the commission was informed by T. O. Ashbury of New Orleans, vice president of the Southern Cotton Oil Co.

Mixed Feeds in Texas

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, through its Director, A. B. Connor, made the following report concerning the sale of feeding stuffs in Texas, during the year 1929:

The amount of feeding stuffs on sale in the State of Texas has materially increased during the past year. Notwithstanding increased sales inspection has shown a rather strict observance of the feed control regulations. Manufacturers and dealers are co-operating in the administration of the feed law, which of course reacts to the benefit of honest feed manufacturers as well as feed consumers. Six inspectors have been used constantly during the year visiting feed dealers, feed manufacturers, and consumers in order to secure official samples of feed for analysis, weigh packages of feed to prevent the practice of selling short-weight feeds and detect any other violations of the law which might exist.

During the fiscal year inspectors secured 2,275 official samples, which were subjected to chemical analysis and microscopical examination. In addition to these, we have analyzed 123 registration samples and 65 special samples, making a total of 2,463 samples analyzed. Thirty-nine of the 65 special samples were taken by feed dealers and consumers according to our instructions and were, therefore, considered as official. Co-operation with the U. S. Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration has been continued during the past year and by means of this cooperation, the Division was in a position to control interstate shipments of feed and protect Texas purchasers who bought feeding stuffs from manufacturers in other states.

The system of reporting the results of inspection continues the same. Results are reported to manufacturers, dealers, and consumers in order that all parties interested may know to what extent the provisions of the feed law are being complied with. When the analysis of a sample or the report of the inspector shows that a particular lot of feed is misbranded or adulterated, the dealer is notified at once and advised to remove it from sale pending a satisfactory adjustment.

During the year covered by this report we have advised dealers to remove from sale 470 shipments of feed manufactured by 220 different firms, totaling 2,523 tons. This feed was being offered for sale in violation of some provision of the feed law of this State although in many instances the violation was of minor importance. Untagged shipments were properly tagged; improperly tagged shipments were relabeled and the sale of feed below guarantee was in practically all instances adjusted by the manufacturer paying refund to dealers when the deficiency was sufficient to warrant such action.

Production of Alfalfa Meal

Production of alfalfa meal in United States during May, 1930, aggregated 11,197 short tons, according to reports received from meal manufacturers by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This outturn was about three-fourths that for the previous month, but about 15 per cent more than was reported for May last year. This season's production through May was nearly 7 per cent less than for the corresponding period last year, but was 10 per cent greater than the production from July through May two years ago.

Month	Production in Tons—		
	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
July	24,408	26,707	14,674
August	28,884	38,716	19,738
September	32,252	42,925	28,128
October	40,847	40,427	36,236
November	27,785	33,132	37,760
December	42,077	31,898	35,739
January	44,821	51,232	40,228
February	41,653	37,393	30,246
March	22,871	27,893	25,551
April	15,588	14,659	17,865
May	11,197	8,686	16,001
June		19,385	26,492
Total for year		374,053	328,658

MASON MILLS MASTER MEAL

made from alfalfa cured within one hour's time from standing in the field. We lose nothing but the moisture.

"Every Pound Alike—Good"
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 PAULS VALLEY, OKLA.

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.
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Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

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CALIFORNIA Alfalfa Meal

Our Specialty
"Chickalfa" Leaf-Meal
 20% Protein—18% Fibre



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Special Fine-ground Alfalfa Meals for Poultry Mashers

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by L. M. Hurd

extension instructor in poultry husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, is an up to date treatise on the raising of poultry. The poultryman who keeps hens as a main enterprise, the farmer whose flock is incidental to other farm operations, and the feed dealer who wants to talk knowingly about poultry raising will all find the book useful and profitable to read. Printed in large type, and with many illustrations, its 400 pages are full of practical information.

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A recent check-up shows that out of the first 200 separators sold in Wisconsin, 196 were Dings.

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SALT and FARM PRODUCE

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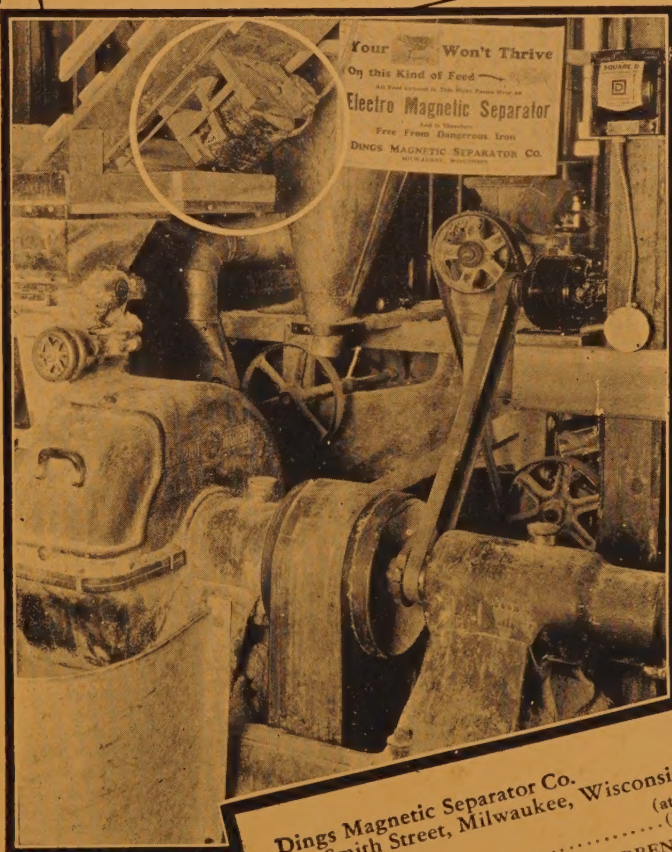
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Some time ago we purchased one of your small high powered type L Electro Magnets for protecting our 24" Diamond Huller Mill against iron. It gives us pleasure to write you and tell you that the machine sure gets all the iron. We were prompted to write this letter because we got a ball bearing, and that is one thing we know is hard to get- but it did not get by your magnet.

Our records show that we are grinding much more feed with each set of burrs and cutting our grinding cost considerably. And what's more we would not think of running our mill without one of these machines now that we know just what it is doing for us.

Sincerely yours
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A. D. Krueger



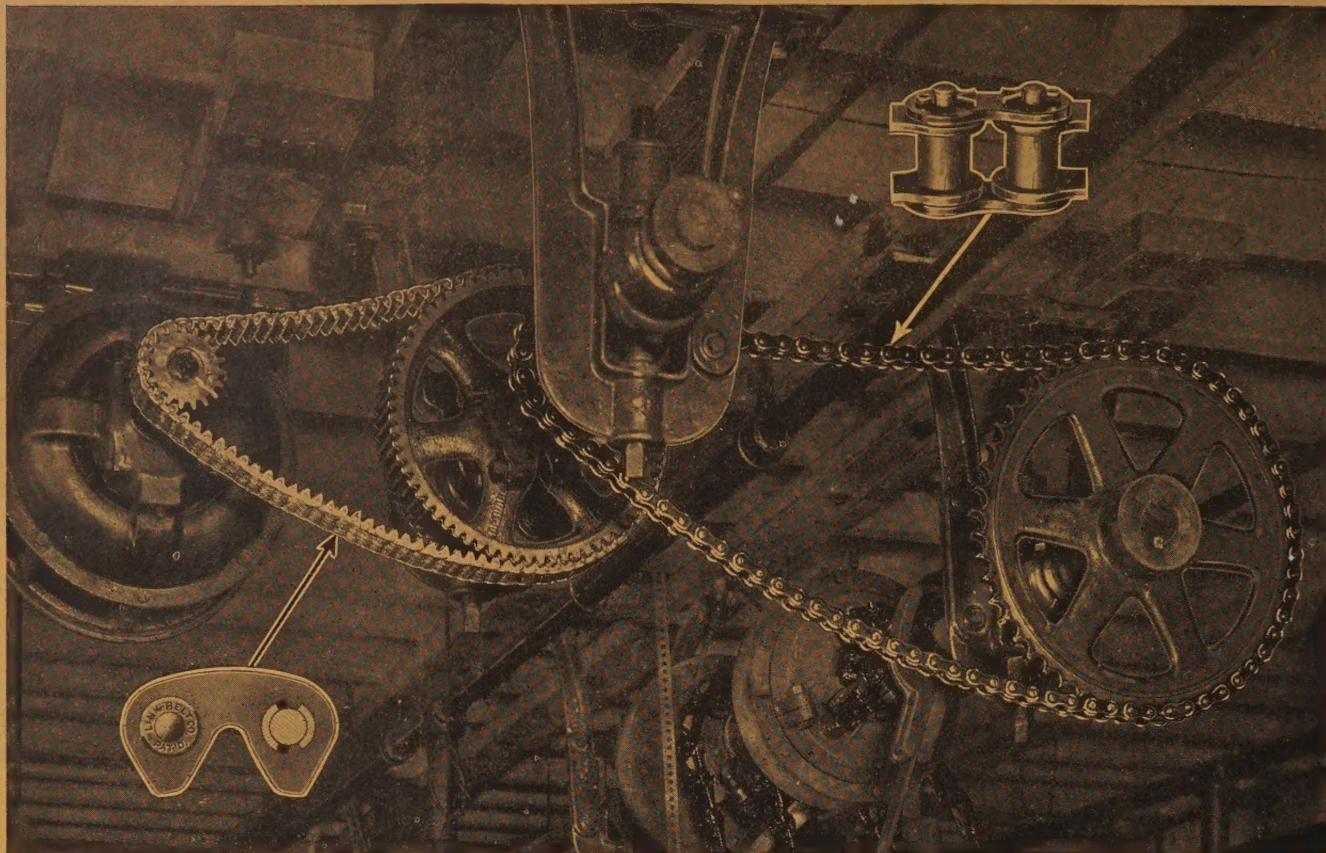
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My chute is inches wide. Please send me prices
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